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THE KEYSTONE

IN THE INTEREST OF THE JEWELRY TRADE

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CENTENNIAL

CELEBRATION OF THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Graphic Picture of the Grand Celebration of the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, in the City of its Birth.

During the late Constitutional Centennial Celebration, Philadelphia opened wide her gates to all the people of the United States, to all from abroad who desired to come. They had the freedom of the city in the widest sense of true American hospitality. The freest-handed welcome was extended to every one from the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and others in high position, to the very humblest citizen. They found the great heart of the city warm and open, and all the citizens alert in providing for the comfort and pleasure of their guests.

The continent never before witnessed the equal or the like of the industrial parade on the first day. It was a living, moving picture of a nation's progress during a century; it was history set before the eyes; it was the events, the institutions, the industries and the persons of the new-born nation set forth side by side with the same things, multiplied and developed, of the stalwart Republic; it was a great fair on wheels; it was a marching object lesson, teaching vividly how much the nation has grown during the century of the world's greatest advancement.

In one respect the civic parade was like the celebration of 1788; it excelled any demonstration of the kind ever beheld in America.

More than a million people witnessed the great procession. The city itself poured out of its homes, and so far as it could lined Broad Street for five miles, and packed every side street for a block away. Penn Square, the old "Centre Square," where was built the first Quaker meeting-house, a century ago was in the country, and so, indeed, was then every foot of Broad Street which the procession traversed. But now it cuts through the very centre of the metropolis which the founder devised; it is lined with magnificent buildings and palatial residences; and on that day it contained enough marching people for an army, enough industrial exhibits to equip a city, and enough spectators to equal a third of the entire population of the United States when they were founded.

The multitudes who went to witness the pageant of their industrial greatness were quite as impressive a sight as what they had come to see. The spectators rivaled the spectacle in imposing effect.

Both wearied the beholder with their greatness. They had been gathered together by every means of transportation. The resources of every railroad were overtaxed. For two days people had poured into the city. People filled the cars of long trains; they packed the platforms; in many cases they swarmed upon the cow-catchers of locomotives and the roofs of cars. On Broad Street they jammed themselves into a black, compact mass, ten miles long—five miles on one side and five miles on the other. The New City Hall rose, a shining mass of marble, out of the midst of 50,000 people, who sat on seats rising tier above tier, making a glacis of humanity that sloped from the sidewalk steeply

show began. Between the waiting, watching throng, stretched along either side, the open highway, kept clear by the police, stretched in emptiness for miles, a long ribbon of gray pavement between swaying borders of people. Above the people rose another border, that of the fronts of buildings; and these fronts, of all colors, red of brick, brown and gray and white of stone, bloomed and blossomed with streaming bunting and waving flags. Red, white and blue—the colors of liberty, of the blood that won it, of its purity and of its eternity—were everywhere. The air, bright with sunshine, fairly flamed with tri-color. On South Broad Street, the reviewing stand, where Governor Beaver

cess of the procession was largely due, and his aids. Then followed in twenty-three divisions, 21,029 persons 2,099 horses and 497 wagons and floats, while distributed along the line 2,106 musicians made the air pulse with cadenced harmony. It was nearly noon when the head of the procession wound around the City Hall. It was 7 o'clock in the evening when the tail of it crossed Market Street again on its return toward the point of starting. Out of this time, seven hours, perhaps an hour should be deducted for occasional halts in the movement; so that, had it been possible to keep so large a number of civilians and huge, unwieldy floats in constant motion, the line would have consumed six hours in completing its march.

The line of the parade was a succession of wonders. Some of its features were, however, especially impressive. Its first division was very striking. The symbolic banner at the front, representing Columbia pointing to the past and the present; the reproduction of the "Grand Federal Edifice," or "New Roof," which rolled through Third and Fourth street at the celebration of 1778, with ten columns standing for the ratifying states and three columns not yet erected representing the states that had not yet "come under" the "roof" of the Constitution, the temple of thirty-eight columns and the historical tableaux following, all excited an admiration that proved the on-lookers not only practical and hard-working people, but also filled with patriotism and of sensitive imaginations.

Then came all the multiform trades by which modern labor makes civilization possible. Each trade presented a representation of old methods and new; such, for example, as the tableau of Gutenberg drawing his first proof and that of a modern composing room, or the successive spectacles of pack horses, a canal-boats drawn by horses with a mule tugging at a long rope, a stage coach, a section of the Pennsylvania road bed and a huge modern locomotive mounted on trucks, its wheels revolving, whistle blowing and bell ringing. Beside these representations, there were marching companies of men of every industry, some of them—as the Disstons' saw-makers—numbering more than a thousand. Besides these illustrations of trades and industries, there were many civic organizations in line; old fire companies, with the grizzled veteran volunteers dragging their machines; secret societies, trades unions, employees of factories and others. One of the most conspicuous features of the whole line was the display of the Carlisle Indian School. The young savages were shown



Marching down Chestnut Street.

upward to the top of the first story. Men and women filled all the windows of the huge structure and many were on its lofty roof. Along Broad Street, north and south, the people were everywhere. They filled stands built over the sidewalk in front of all public buildings and many private ones, and in front of churches; they crowded every window along the route; they fringed roofs, they climbed trees, they clung to telegraph poles, they clustered on cornices, they formed on every conceivable vantage ground. Had the bronze horse of the Reynolds statue been suddenly called to life his prancing feet would have crushed the skulls of men who swarmed over the pedestal.

The pageant was worthy of this gathering of spectators. Broad Street made a wonderful scene even before the great

sat all day beholding the industries and patriotism of the State he governs, faced as magnificent a facade as was ever seen, and looked up toward the Public Buildings and southward until the street was lost in the perspective. The present governors of the thirteen original States, or their representatives, were on this stand.

It was soon after 10 o'clock when a wave of excitement stirred the bank of people on the side of the City Hall looking northward. Far, far away the head of the advancing column wheeled into the street. As it passed, waving handkerchiefs whitened the black lines of people, and a shout of welcome followed it down the street. The platoon of police cleared the street, and after it cantered Colonel Snowden, the chief marshal, to whose invention and industry the suc-

in the ignorance and squalor of the wigwam, and then after six months of contact with civilization, at work in various departments of the school, and finally a band of them in uniforms marched along with slates in their hands instead of tomahawks. Everyone who saw this spectacle thought of the red man a century ago, when he still roamed over nearly all the land which he still called his own, contrasted that with his situation now, and felt satisfaction in this evidence that the Indian may in time be lifted out of barbarism and escape extermination.

THE SECOND DAY.

On the second day, the soldiers and sailors of nation and state, in peaceful march appeared upon the scene, and with military promptness General Sheridan gave the order of advance to the regulars, who led the column, at 11 o'clock. Through the miles of waiting spectators, fluttering with handkerchiefs and bursting with cheers, the commander rode at the head of 24,793 men, who made a line between four and five miles long. On he rode, with his staff clattering after him, and the long line of soldiery, representing each of the thirteen original States and four of the others that have been added since, with the District of Columbia, unfolding itself from the side streets as their time came to fall in. Through the centre of the straight valley of humanity, whose sloping sides volleyed cheers, he advanced until he was nearly opposite the receiving stand, where the President stood. Then the General's sword flashed in salute, and the Chief Civilian's hat rose in response. It was the representative of military power, which has overthrown other republics, but which has in time of need upheld this, signifying his allegiance to the great civil power, which is of the people and represents their will—the highest power in human government. The vast assemblage that viewed this eloquent tableau rent the air with a single, united voice.

Far down the street the sunlight flashed on bayonets, gun-barrels, sabres, swords, trappings and uniforms. Troops from all the thirteen original States were marching onward. Delaware, with Governor Biggs and a brigade; Pennsylvania, with that magnificent volunteer division which is the pride of the militia of the country, regiment on regiment, and brigade on brigade; masses of soldiers, not showy carpet-knights, but material fit for stern war, knapsacks and blankets on their backs, canteens and tin cups clanking at their hips—over 6000 of them—with Governor Beaver riding at the head and Major General Hartranft after him—the military power again subordinate to the civil—the steeply sloping bank of people in front of the League cheering and saluting; the magnificent Second brigade of New Jersey, then Governor Gordon, of Georgia, a typical Southerner, his slender figure rising over his spirited horse as though both were nerved by one fire; and after them regiment after regiment of troops from other States, sweeping the wide street in faultless company front, every foot-fall in time, every motion like clock-work, every breath and every heart-beat seemingly set to the stirring music that beat the air in rhythmic cadence—these were some elements of the spectacle that quickened every pulse and stirred the blood of the gazing hundreds of thousands. The first lady of the land, whom every citi-

zen honors for her position, and to whom every American swears allegiance for her charming beauty and gracious womanliness, looked on from a balcony of the Lafayette, and though surrounded by a group of brilliant men and women, found her ears shut and the fountains of conversation dried in looking at the pageant.

The giant crowd that lined the sublime amphitheatre swayed with repeated impulses of the enthusiasm that stirred them. Now it was the faultless marching of a regiment, and the beautiful precision of the evolution with which it broke from company front into the narrower formation needed to pass down Chestnut street; now the sight of a regimental color prettily drooping before the President, while he bared his head to the flag for which every man in the gazing thousands swore he would gladly die; now it was the bright hues of some of the showily uniformed commands, the red or the white, the gilt and the plumes contrasting vividly with the graystone background of the pavement

made only harder for them—marched by. No militia these, but grizzled veterans, who had faced shot and shell and breathed the cannon's smoke and seen their comrades dye the sward red. On they come, with grim tramp that tells by its matter-of-course regularity of long campaigns and weary marches. And in their midst, in division after division, there float—no, do not float, for tearing bullets have left too little of them for that—there are carried the old battle flags, wrapped tenderly about their staffs, every rent and wound made whole with sentiment and memory, every hand that bears them nerved with patriotism and every eye that sees them aflame with that enthusiasm which is the soul of self-government. The scarred battle flags reach the reviewing stand and even they, sacred symbols of valor and of blood, droop before the President. The representative of the people's might and of the nation's unity bares his head before them. Again that tremendous volume of sound bursts from sidewalks, stands, windows and roofs, a vocal out-

thousands, each of whom was glad to make the proud boast, "*Civis Americanus sum.*"

This military procession was not the only event that marked the day. At the Commercial Exchange in the morning a reception gave further proof of the hospitable welcome which Federal Philadelphia has always in its heart for a chief magistrate. The Academy of Music in the evening gave a similar evidence, crowded as it was with thousands of the best, bravest and fairest of American citizens, who had come to the reception given President and Mrs. Cleveland. The officers of the Army and Navy were entertained at the Union League, and the Journalists' Club threw open its doors to the men who had come to tell the most distant parts of the country of the celebration which was as significant to them as to those who saw it.

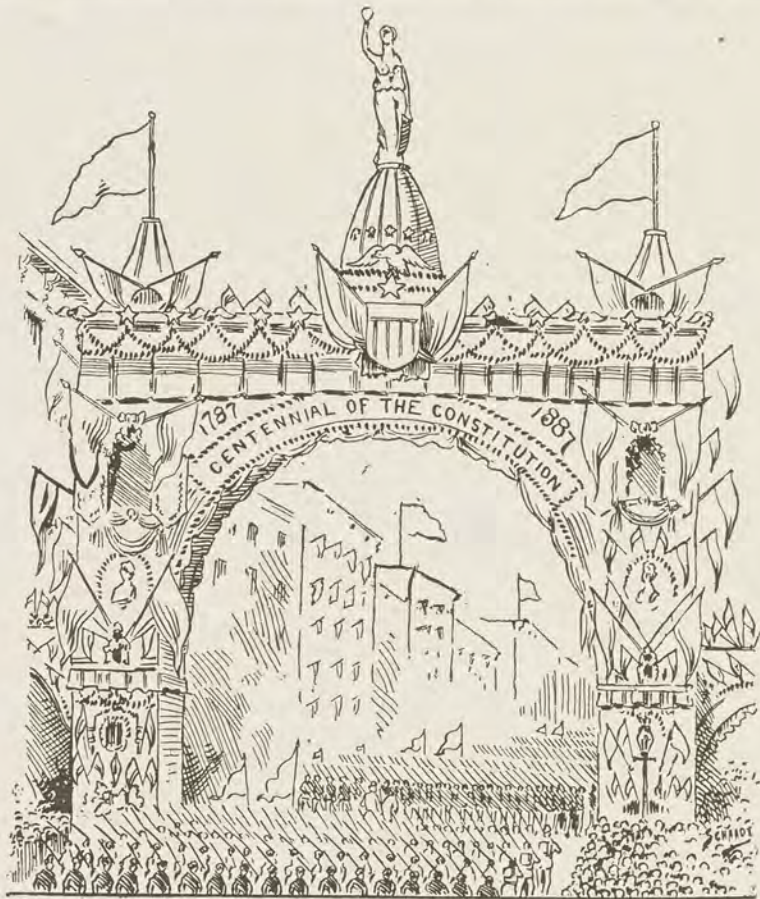
THE LAST DAY.

It was the pæan of rejoicing that swelled from hundreds of thousands of hearts, that found fitting expression in the formal celebration in Independence Square, that was voiced in the music of thousands of choristers, in the words of a poet and in the prayers of a bishop and a cardinal, and in the speeches of a president and a learned justice.

It was a hundred years ago, when Franklin, philosopher, diplomat and statesman, of Boston birth, but whose fruitful years dropped their harvest of wisdom and of good deeds into the lap of Philadelphia, uttered the declaration that he then knew that the sun of the new-born Republic was a rising one. "Liberty" had been already accomplished; "Union" was then established, and "now and forever, one and inseparable," they were to remain. Full of sentiment and meaning, therefore, was the vast gathering that filled the old State House yard, now Independence Square, on the last day. The people were packed in one swaying mass that surged from the sides of the square bounded by Fifth, Sixth and Walnut streets, up to its centre. From that line to the second-story windows of Independence Hall there rose in semi-circular form an enormous stand, also filled with people. In its centre was the platform where the formal exercises were conducted, the point upon which tens of thousands of eyes were riveted. Over all the multitude, swaying in the square and rising in serried rank behind rank, the September sunshine fell from the cloudless sky, filtering through the foliage in flecked brightness.

The music of 2000 children's voices rose upon the air and its sweet treble broke through the leaves and floated to the sky above, carrying a message of patriotic gladness. In the centre of the amphitheatre over which their voices rang a *facsimile* of the original Constitution reflected the sunlight. About it was grouped a gathering of notables. When all had entered there were the President of the United States, "the creature of the Constitution," come to the shrine of its birthplace; governors and ex-governors and other men as foremost in their modern day as were the founders of our Government in theirs.

The celebration was at once dignified and full of popular interest. The vast throng that covered the square beyond the stand swayed with waves of eagerness that threatened to sweep up to the great stand and overwhelm it; but with that energetic tact which distinguished the police all through this concentration



Near Independence Hall.

and with the black fringe of civilians that lined it, the azure sky, bathed with sunlight, casting over all a golden radiance, while the breeze whipped every drooping fold out of the silken standards.

Governor Foraker rode up the street, escorted by his staff and a regiment. President Cleveland looked at him, and the Governor looked at the President. Was there to be any personal hauteur here to mar an occasion historic, whose significance is of the centuries and whose greatness dwarfs all individualities as though the present were seen by a nation looking backward from the future? No, off comes the Governor's hat, and off comes the President's. Foraker rides on, and Mrs. Cleveland gazes at him from the Lafayette balcony with interest.

The spirit, too great to fail to forget the animosities of the day in the large patriotism of the occasion, is shown when veterans of the war—nearly 4000 Grand Army men—most of them gray-haired and with features hardened into set lines by the struggles of civil life which the combats of the war had

burst that floods the wide street and rolls up and down its length and wells upward toward the sky. A great city gave him welcome; the military power of states saluted him and acknowledged his authority; and now the flags halloed by blood drooped before the dignity of his office. Another incident, more obscure but not less significant, illustrated the same national spirit. The troops of Virginia, "mother of Presidents," cheered wildly the same flags when they passed in the morning on their way to the place of formation.

All along the long route these scenes were repeated. The streets were aflame with the red, white and blue. The flag for which these old soldiers had fought and for which these younger troops have sworn to fight and which the whole nation, giant as it is, would leap like a sinewy stripling to uphold, waved everywhere, making the stones of the city vivid with color. Against the walls swelled the pulsing blare of brass and the regular beat of drums; between them marched the miles of soldiery, received and followed everywhere by the same cheering thousands and tens o

of unprecedented crowds, the multitude were kept in bounds, and the orderly performance of the programme was not interrupted. The burst of enthusiasm that greeted the appearance of Mrs. Cleveland, whitening the ranks of spectators with handkerchiefs and drawing cheers from the surging throng below; the cordial welcome given the President; the respectful attitude of attention preserved throughout Justice Miller's oration, which the rustling foliage and the vast space confined, so far as hearing was concerned, to those immediately about him; the commemorative poem, partly enunciated and partly sung; the strains of music sweetly floating over the square and making the leaves quiver with harmony—all these combined to make the celebration uniquely impressive.

Aside from this celebration, the day was largely given to continued expressions of popular good will and of social welcome to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Every opportunity was seized to prove the loyalty of the people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, and of the visitors gathered in their midst, representing every state in the Union, to the federal principle. In the morning the President gave a public reception in the Commissioners' room at the City Hall. Citizens of all degrees—the "plain people," whose lives and needs it is the duty of a President to understand, so far as one man may—formed in a line that trailed from the southern entrance to the Public Buildings, around the broad plaza clear to the northern side. They filed past the President one by one, until he had grasped 6,000 of their hands. Politics were forgotten; the people honored the "uncrowned king" whom their majority had made.

The Hibernian Society, which has entertained Presidents before, welcomed Mr. Cleveland to dinner in the afternoon with music, banks of flowers and eloquent speeches. At the same time a notable entertainment was given to Mrs. Cleveland by Mrs. George W. Childs at Wootton. The first lady of the land went out by special train, drove with her own fair hands a tally-ho from the station to the beautiful country house and for an hour or more charmed a great company with her bright presence and graceful bearing. She planted a memorial tree and General Sheridan planted another. The gathering was largely composed of distinguished visitors, to make room for whose presence the self-denying courtesy of many Philadelphians, who would have been welcome, cheerfully gave way.

The day and the celebration found their climax in the banquet given to the President in the evening at the Academy of Music. Never in the history of the country have so many and so ancient organizations combined to honor the occasion or to greet the Chief Magistrate. Eight societies, most of them ante-dating the time of the Constitution itself, all of them old enough to make their origin a matter beyond the memory of living man, and all of them powers for elevation in the community by education, by conserving patriotism, by vivifying the law, by preserving the physical stamina of the people, by giving culture to all who will use their finer senses, all joined in making the occasion a social event of historic significance. The interior of the Academy was radiant with light and the eight long rows of tables glowed with the softer shine of tapers,

Men who lead the local community in every sphere of action and who guide the affairs of States and whose counsel prevails in the nation sat about the board. Just as the serious business of discussing the banquet was over Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by a distinguished party, entered the upper southern proscenium box and then the whole gallery filled with women and men in full dress. The brilliant spectacle was warmed into enthusiastic movement when Provost Pepper, of the University, introduced the President of the United States.

Of the thousands and tens of thousands of visitors who flocked into Philadelphia during the week, all will carry with them to every part of the Union a new realization of the greatness of the nation, of the drama of its birth, of the living principles of its written Constitution. They will all, moreover, bear with them the memory of the representative American city's cordial welcome and of her hearty godspeed.

TREASURE TROVE.

FROM THE STUDIO OF A CINCINNATI ARTIST.

A rare old Crucifix—A spinning-wheel and its marvels—A Munich lamp and rosary—Collection of a Connoisseur.

A young Cincinnati artist, Mr. J. H. Sharp, who has been studying for the past two years in Paris and the Royal Academy of Munich, brought with him on his return from Munich some six weeks ago a quantity of valuable bric-a-brac, which his quick eye and fine artistic sense enabled him to pick out of the flotsam and jetsam with which the old curiosity shops of the continental cities overflow, and it has made his studio a very interesting place of rendezvous for those who have an intensified hankering after the beautiful in art and the genuine in curios.

The most interesting object in the collection is a remarkable piece of wood-carving—a crucifix—bought by Mr. Sharp from an old priest in the little town of Villigen, in the Black Forest. Villigen is an old Roman town, and its museum in charge of the old priest is rich in Roman relics.

This marvelous bit of carving had been in the priest's family for eighty years, and bears the name of the artist, Philip Rau, and the date of 1780. The old man hated to part with it, but the clink of the red gold of the American was too much for his cupidity. It is a marvelous piece of anatomical carving, perhaps unexcelled in this country. The cross is of rosewood some fifty inches in height, the ends brass mounted. The figure of the Christ is carved in a fine grained wood, in color and texture like old ivory, and is about twenty-four inches in height. At the top of the cross on a broken scroll are the letters, L. N. R. I., and at the foot two winged cherubims turn their fair faces upward. The figure of the Christ is marvelous in its realism and pathos. The supreme moment is approached with all the reverence which such a theme inspires, and proved the artist to be a genius as devout as he must have been learned in all the mysteries of the human frame. Every muscle, tendon, artery even, is delineated in a masterly manner, and yet with intense reverence. It would seem that the story of the Passion could hardly be told with greater pathos than

this bit of yellow wood expresses. Philip Rau is a name to fortune and to fame unknown, but he was surely a child of genius.

A pair of spinning-wheels which Mr. Sharp bought on this same tramping tour of the Black Forest villages are beauties, and built as if for heirlooms. One of them has a picturesque interest, for upon the wheel is still a bit of the thread the shoemaker's buxom wife was spinning for him when the bargain was struck by which it changed ownership. She had just come from the fields, and wore the sabots and curious yarn petticoat of the peasants of that region. They are made of very heavy woolen cords sewed together lengthwise, and are as strong and heavy as if made of leather. The cobbler's frau had worn hers for a trifle of fifteen years, so she confided to the artist as she spun the thread for the wax ends, and it was good for five years more. And yet the buxom Bavarian had a pretty eye for color, for the flax-stand beside the wheel is dressed to charm the eye of the aesthete.

To begin with, it is richly carved and prettily inlaid. The ecru flax is bunched in a shapely mass and banded with pale green galloon, and at the top is a knot of dark, blue ribbon. Altogether it has an air of coquetry about it which makes one fancy that a year or two of America would transform this peasant, "a woman of two gowns, and everything handsome about her." A world of romance will centre about the art of spinning so long as the Fates spin the thread of destiny. No art has been more widely diffused. It is as old as Egypt, where the spindle was the insignia of womanhood; as old as Adam, we may say, for there is a famous old print in which the angel is represented driving our first parents out of paradise; Adam bears a spade and Eve a spindle.

There is an old proverb that there is no rank above the spindle. Homer's princesses had them gilded. The lady carried her distaff at her gemmed girdle and her spindle in her hand; the farmer's wives had their maids about them spinning in the evenings, and the peasant woman spun per force or went back to the skins of beasts or the fig-leaf apron. We saw in the Cumberland Mountains the other day an old woman of eighty, spinning with the grace of a girl. Her big wheel had been her grandmother's when our Republic was in swaddling clothes, and had "come along" from "Virginy" a lifetime ago. They used to perform miracles upon these old spinning-wheels that would put the shoemaker's wax-end to the blush.

The lamp in the collection is a treasure trove picked up by Mr. Sharp in an old junk-shop in Munich. It is of German silver and exquisitely ornamented in repousse. The shape is extremely elegant, and it has graced in its day, perhaps, the portal of a palace or cast its dim, religious light over rows of fair penitents in the sacristy. The possession of this lamp made Mr. Sharp an object of much envy among his fellow artists, and several royal academicians wasted considerable valuable time prowling about the junk-shops of Munich looking for its double, but double it has not.

The next item in the collection is the hat of a Tyrolese dude. This hat is a genuine production, for Mr. Sharp bought it off the head of a mountaineer. It is of hunter's green felt, measures

thirty-four inches across the brim, and is quite a fourth of an inch thick. It is to the Tyrolese watching his flocks by night, umbrella, waterproof, blanket, shelter tent and wind screen, and serves each purpose equally well. It would accommodate a small garden party *a la* Japanese, under its capacious brim and steeple. Another treasure purchased from the same old priest at Villigen, referred to above, is a rosary and crucifix. The beads are exquisitely finished, and each pater is inlaid with mother of pearl and inclosed in silver shields. Pendant from it, between each of the "mysteries," is a blessed medal resembling some rare coin. The rosary dates back to 1631.

The rosary has always a certain charm about it, whether one sees it swinging from the girdle of some holy vestal or giving an air of piety to the bric-a-brac collection of a heretic. The name even has a charm about it. The word is said by some to be derived from the chaplet of beads perfumed with roses given by the Virgin to St. Dominic. Others say the first chaplet of the kind was made of rosewood; others again that it takes its name from St. Rosalie; and some think it is named from the "Mystical Rose," one of the titles of the Virgin. This form of prayer told by the beads was instituted in the thirteenth century by St. Dominic as a popular way of meditating on the chief mysteries of the redemption.

With such a rosary as hangs in Sharp's studio, one could have no possible trouble in securing the due alternation of Ave Marias and Pater Nosters. Every bead is worn smooth with repetitions of prayer and praise. *Empassant* the Catholic is not alone in assisting the pious memory by the use of beads. The followers of Mahommed and Buddha do likewise. The "sobka" of the Mahomedan has ninety-nine beads, and is used for the repetition of the ninety-nine names which express the attributes of God. The ultra devout have these beads made out of sacred clay from Mecca. Beside these special treasures, Mr. Sharp has collected some fine bits of brass and some excellent Oriental tapestries and rugs. One Japanese costume he especially values. It is of pale Celeden green silk, exquisitely embroidered in colors. —*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*.

A THREAT THAT HAD EFFECT.

Wife—"You are later and later getting home every night, John. Here it is 12 o'clock."

Husband—"Yes, dear, but we're very busy just now. Taking stock, you know, fixing up accounts, balancing books, etc."

W.—"What, at this season of the year?"

H.—"Yes, dear, got to make up the half-yearly dividend for the stockholders, you know. It's an awful bore, I assure you."

W. (resignedly)—"Well, I suppose I'll have to put up with it; but as I am so very lonely evenings I think I'll send for mother to come and stay with us a little while, say a month or two."

H. (hurriedly)—"Oh! there won't be any necessity for that; we shall get through with our rush to-morrow noon. I will be home early to-morrow night."

W. (after husband goes down stairs to lock up the house)—"I thought, I would put an end to that nightly poker racket." —*New York World*.

TRADE TOPICS.

MATTERS OF UNUSUAL INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

Crisp correspondence, genial gossip, and breezy bits of chat from all over the country.

W. F. STEDMAN, jeweler at Sedan, Kansas, has bought the entire stock of watches, clocks, and jewelry and fixtures of the late firm of Ross & Inland, those gentlemen retiring.

MR. WILLIAM APPEL, Hamburg, Pa., who combines the art of the photographer with the jeweler's business, sends in some fine photographs of Jas. Boss cases, that are worthy of special notice, on account of their artistic execution.

THE *Republican*, Carthage, Illinois, opens its mouth to say: Mr. Leon W. Berry is one of our most successful and energetic young business men. He has acquired an extensive trade through liberality, conscientious business methods, and by offering choice goods at reasonable prices.

THE Huerfano *Cactus*, Walsenburg, Colorado, says concerning Jas. C. Le Clarf, the local jeweler there: "The location of this gentleman in our city fills a long felt want. He comes to us well recommended as a thorough artist in his line and should receive every encouragement."

GLENN & Co., of Morristown, Tennessee, were not long since the recipients of well deserved compliments from their local paper, the *Democrat*, which after enumerating their virtues, wound up by saying that if the public favored them with their patronage they would find them reliable and pleasant gentlemen. This is all right, but what we would like to know is this: Did the editor get his cigar?

THE *Town Talk*, of Alexandria, Louisiana, chatters so very volubly concerning the extraordinary merit of their local jeweler, that the suspicion grows in our mind that the editor must have been the recipient of some attention from them. He says: "Ferguson & Schnack are both honest and reliable gentlemen, and the public need have no fear of trusting them with the most valuable articles for repair."

GEORGE HELLIN, late of Sheldahl, but now of Slater, Iowa, briefly describes what is no uncommon occurrence in the west as follows: "Sheldahl a little town on the Ames & Des Moines branch of the C. & N. W. R. R., is on the move to Slater, a new town 1½ miles north, where the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. crosses. Of course I have gone with the town and moved my building to Slater, where I am permanently located and ready for business."

A WILD western jeweler sends in the following concerning a Boss case that he vouches for as "straight:" One day not long ago a man came into our store with a battered old watch which he wanted repaired. One of the clerks looked at it and remarked that it was almost past mending.

"Yes," said the other, "but I want to keep that watch. It was given to me by my brother on his death bed, and I want to preserve it as a *momentum*."

THE *Monitor*, Springfield, Illinois, remarks regretfully: "We received some jewelers journals from our old friend Horace J. Brown, who was once one of our employes. He is now located at Columbus, Kan., as the first jeweler and watch maker of that city, and is doing a fine business, selling the Springfield watches by the car load. We are glad to see our old friends prosper, and only wish we could do as well."

M. T. MITCHELL, of Burgin, Kentucky, proprietor of the Old Judge Distillery, writes that he had read in the *KEYSTONE* the appeal made by the citizens of a certain county in Kansas to their Governor for a supply of sticks and stones to keep off snakes. Mr. Mitchell recommends for snake bites an article that he calls, "Hiprobition Water," to be taken in small doses with a little sugar and water, and encloses his business card, with a request to forward it to his Excellency the Governor.

THE *Evening Times*, Huntington, W. Va., says: Mr. Lon Hutchison, the W. U. Telegraph manager, has received through Mr. Hilton, our jeweler, a very handsome new gold case for his watch, which the manufacturers, the Keystone Watch Case Co., gave him in exchange for the old cases, one of the old style Boss cases, and which had began to show signs of wear. The old case had probably seen fifteen years service. The prompt action of the Keystone Co. is very commendable, and speaks volumes for the guarantee of their cases.

C. F. LAUTERBACK, of 146 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Virginia, was a Quaker city visitor during the late Constitutional Centennial celebration, and did not fail to make the *KEYSTONE* a pleasant call. His first overt act was to make a deposit of the cash necessary to keep the *KEYSTONE* coming to him for four years, for the very flattering reason that in his judgment it was the best journal published for the trade, and while he expressed his appreciation of the vast improvement made in the paper, he extended his hearty wishes for its material success, measured by dollars and cents on the credit side of the *KEYSTONE* ledger.

ONE of the local papers, at Nickerson, Kansas, gives the marriage notice of Mr. C. O. Howe, to Miss Mary Young, and adds: Their intimate friends have anticipated this event for some time. The tasteful manner in which the Parlor Jewelry Store and adjoining suit of rooms were furnished and fitted up, indicated that Charley did not believe "it is good for man to be alone." Both parties are well known here and in Hutchinson, and have hosts of friends wherever known, who extend to them their hearty congratulations. Mr. Howe has been in business in this city less than a year and has built up an extensive trade, which he merits by his enterprise and fair dealing. The *KEYSTONE* joins in wishing the happy couple that prosperity which they richly merit.

THE *Advertiser*, London, Ontario, in a late issue said: Last evening a large number of the members of Union Lodge, A. F. & A. M., gathered in the Mosaic Temple to pay a farewell tribute to Right Worthy Bro. W. D. McGloghlon, who is shortly to remove from London, where he has long been engaged in business,

and take up his residence in the State of Delaware.

Speeches were then made expressive of regret at the departure by Wor. Bros. J. Simpson, W. R. Vining, W. W. Fitzgerald, W. Thornton, J. H. Elliott, E. Burke, D. Sechwaite, A. B. Munson, O. J. Bridle, N. Dewar, Burns, Strathold and others. The assembly then adjourned to Sare's restaurant, where an excellent repast was awaiting them, and after administering ample justice the usual patriotic and social toasts were proposed and responded to. To the high honor thus tendered him, Bro. McGloghlon responded in thankful and feeling terms.

THE *Argosy*, Nickerson, Kansas, devotes a full half column, in a recent issue, to a description of the qualities of their local jeweler, as follows: "Last November without any advertising or display, the firm of Howe Bros., of Hutchison, placed a small stock of jewelry in the grocery store of Payne Bros. The firm had already established a reputation in H. for unequalled workmanship and reasonable prices, and the same tactics here, in a few weeks, increased their business to such an extent that more stock and fixtures were added, and Mr. C. O. Howe removed here and opened a regular store, still at the same location. As the business continued to grow, more stock was put in until the quarters were found too small to accommodate the increasing trade and display their elegant line of goods. In June, they were appointed Official Inspectors of watches for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. at Hutchison and here, a deserving compliment to the firm's high reputation as workmen. The corner store being empty, the firm concluded to rent it and, in the words of Mr. C. O. Howe, 'give Nickerson a jewelry store fitted up second to none in the State.' A visit to their new quarters will fully bear out his assertion. One of the visitors last week called the store a parlor and Mr. Howe concluded to name it 'The Parlor Jewelry Store,' which certainly fitly describes it. The firm has established a first-class reputation as fine watchmakers, and Mr. C. O. Howe is also a fine engraver, and numerous specimens of his artistic skill are to be found among our people. The firm has always been in favor of public improvements and has always given liberally to worthy objects. Their success here and in Hutchinson has been due solely to these methods: first-class goods, reasonable prices, honest, reliable workmanship, an earnest desire to deal fairly with their customers, a determination to stand at the head, and liberal advertising."

THE *KEYSTONE* acknowledges a recent friendly call from Albert V. Huyler, of the firm of N. H. White, 12 Maiden Lane, New York.

C. H. SEIFERT, of Apollo, Penna., says: "The *KEYSTONE* is the best paper I ever saw, and is always welcome. The columns are brim full of instructive and amusing matter, that is a treat to read."

METALLIC alloys form the subject of four patents issued to Mr. Charles Auguste Paillard, of Geneva, Switzerland. The materials composing the alloys are palladium, copper, nickel, gold, platinum, silver, steel, and iron, some of the alloys having only a few of these ingredients, and all of them being in varying

proportions, with special methods for their combination. The object sought by this invention is to make metallic alloys especially adapted for different parts of clock, chronometer, and fine watch work, which shall be neither oxidizable nor magnetic, with small capabilities of dilatation, and having hardness and elasticity, and more or less of the properties of steel, according to the particular use to which the alloy is to be put, and the grade of watch, clock, or chronometer to be made therewith.

A watchmaker in Providence, R. I., was in the habit of putting a ticket on watches he had repaired, and hanging them in his window. On the tickets he wrote the names of the owners and the amounts to be collected for the work. One day last month a shrewd sharper came along, and, spying a fine gold watch in the jeweler's window took note of the name and the amount on the ticket. Soon afterwards he procured the assistance of a messenger boy, who took a letter to the jeweler, together with \$1.50, the price of the repairs. The letter was signed with the owner's name, and informed the jeweler that he could not come in person, but to deliver the watch to the messenger who would pay for it. The jeweler thought it was all right and gave the boy the watch, and received the \$1.50. Later in the day the real owner of the watch called, and both he and the jeweler were much surprised, and the fraud began to dawn upon them. A search among the pawnshops in town, however, resulted in finding the watch, and the jeweler willingly paid for his lesson. It's a poor plan to hang watches in a window with the owners name and price for repairs in full view of the passing public.

GOLD may be said to be everlasting, indestructible. The pure acids have no effect upon it. Air and water are alike prohibited from working its destruction; while to baser metals they are decay, to gold they are innocuous. Bury it through long ages, and when the rude tool of the excavator again brings it to light, while everything around it and originally associated with it, has returned to dust from which it sprang; while the delicate form which it adorned has become a powder so impalpable as to be inappreciable; while the strong bone of the mighty warrior crumbles as you gaze upon it; while his rusty sword lies a mass of shale rust, the delicate tracery in gold which adorned it or the finely-wrought tiara which encircled the lofty brow of the fair damsel is there in its pristine beauty, perfect as when it left the workman's hands and became the joy of her fleeting moments. Yes, days, years, centuries have rolled by, mighty empires have risen and fallen; dynasties that dreamed their power was to be everlasting have passed away; armies have marched, conquered, and become nerveless with decrepit old age; cities teeming with population and commerce have become the dwelling-place of the owl and the bat; the very pyramids themselves, raised in the pride of power, and destined to be forever, have crumbled and are crumbling, and yet that thin filament of gold has stood unchanged through all these mighty changes; it has stood triumphantly the destroying hand of time; it is to-day what it was three thousand years ago. Surely it is a noble metal worthy of all admiration. — *Sir Henry Vivian*.

THE NEW SOUTH.

INTERIOR OF A HANDSOME JEWELRY STORE.

Pen and Pencil Sketch of Freeman & Crankshaw's Elegant Jewelry Store at Atlanta, Georgia.

The local editor of the *Constitution*, Atlanta, Georgia, has been viewing a very handsome jewelry store, and allowed his feelings to overcome him in such a way that the attention of the editor of the KEYSTONE was attracted, and correspondence with the Atlanta firm, resulted in their furnishing the handsome cut which adorns this page, and gives an interior view of the elegant establishment. The description below is in the language of a man who evidently viewed the premises with an appreciative eye, and has drawn the picture with a strong hand, bringing out in relief the striking features of this elegant establishment.

"For several weeks past, a corps of

effect, giving that portion of the work just the relief demanded by a high artistic conception. The ceiling, however, is the crowning glory to a work already beautiful without it. A broken trellis of wild pink roses, with vines intertwining, has been so executed that the blue ground shows a perfect tapestry effect that is lovely beyond expression, if, indeed, it is not positively enchanting. About a three-quarter length from the front, a carved Romanesque arch, with cornices of turned lattice effect, spans the entire room, giving a pleasing relief to the general interior. It is massive in structure, and adds a suggestion of strength as well as beauty—just such an addition to a work of art as an elegant frame would give to a perfect picture. Back of this arch is an octagonal dome sky-light, under which the rich gems of the establishment are exhibited. The same decorations appear here, as on the frieze, save that the difference in design gives another, though just as pleasing effect."

A CRYING NEED

OF THE YOUNG MEMBERS OF THE CRAFT

Is a Horological School, where they can be taught both the theory and practice of their profession.

What is wanted is a school where a young man can learn practical watch repairing in connection with the best tools. I mean by the above statement that practical knowledge should lead and theoretical acquirements follow. The great trouble, hitherto, in all technical schools is that abstractions and theories are at the front and the practical man in the back ground. I would have the principles of an escapement and the form of teeth and pinion leaves thoroughly understood and the pupil capable of drawing them if necessary. But what the pupil needs, who is going to devote his life to the repair and correction of watches and clocks, is the ability to make these machines run

pupil kept at the job until perfect. In addition let the school be supplied with the best tools, not only for repair but manufacture, and the pupils drilled in their use. Suppose, to illustrate, a pupil is learning turning; after the first few days of spoiling every thing, let him make staffs for American watches of the different grades commencing with the cheaper, like No. 7 Elgin or Broadway, and continue until for accuracy and finish, he can produce a staff for the finest American watch. Of course, all the work should be subject to rigid inspection. This course to be taken also with wheels, both brass and steel including pinions. Screws and jewels likewise to be made. These parts could be sold to jobbers and go into the hands of the consumer as a source of revenue and lessen the cost of tuition. The value and amount of sales of the material produced by the pupils would depend entirely on the management of the school. Because if the inspector was inflexible in insisting that all staffs and other

material produced by the pupils be quite up to or a little superior to the same grade from the factory, purchasers would buy, surely if a slight discount was added as an inducement, and many, very many would buy for the purpose of lending a helping hand to so laudable an institution. Trade work, consisting of all imaginable jobs would soon pour in from all over the country, as all persons would soon learn they were sure of having the best work at minimum prices. In addition to the practical course so strongly urged above, I would have instructions given in drawing (free hand and mechanical, elementary chemistry, mathematics and natural philosophy. Also, supplementary instructions in engraving, including practical jobs, diamond setting and electro metallurgy. To the course above cited, French and German (now commercial languages,) could be taught. A graduate from such a school would not be long finding situations at first class prices. Dealers and employers would have their names on the school books in advance, and pupils

would even have choice of localities.

PROGRESS.

LEARNING TRADES.

The boys are picking up trades and elbowing their way into mechanical occupations as best they can. Appearances are that they will have to continue this for many years to come. It is idle to talk of reviving the apprenticeship system; in some occupations there is practically no "trade" left; and general industrial training is yet far in the future. But the active enterprising, energetic, ambitious American boy of the 80's is equal to the situation and he will give as good an account of himself as did his father who "served his time," or as will his son, who will have the advantage of elaborate technical education. We are not sure, after all, that he may not be trusted to work out the problem for himself, without the aid of theorists. The boys educated at Girard College have at least the advantage of an excellent school in manual training.



Interior of an Atlanta, Ga., Jewelry Store

artisans have been keeping closed doors on the interior decorations at Freeman & Crankshaw's beautiful jewelry establishment, and many a passer-by has stopped to peep through the front windows to catch a glimpse of the work in progress. It was impossible, however, to form any conception whatever of the full scope of the design, and what it suggested as a whole. It has recently been finished, and now the store is open at last for inspection. Probably not within the observation of any one who has seen the finished work, has such a perfect harmony of artistic conception in color and design been noticed anywhere in this country. Its originality and complete uniqueness at once suggest everything that could add taste and perfect blending of color. The walls had been specially prepared in rough plaster, stipple relief style, and then painted a delicate pale blue. On this exquisite tint, the decorations were made in fresco work, the color being eight shades of pink and gray. Around the side walls, which are about twelve feet high, runs a lovely frieze in charming Renaissance scroll

"The accessories to a picture are to be considered in passing judgment on its quality. Simplicity ruling in these, a stronger effect is given to the subject under treatment. It would have been a lasting shame to spoil the really exquisite effect obtained by Freeman & Crankshaw in their store room, but they followed out the governing rule of the highest effect in art, and let simplicity follow in the addition of necessary furniture, cases, etc. The right wall, on entering, is ornamented with a massive, solid carved ebony and plate glass case, lined with black velvet and mirrors, within which the glittering silver is reflected in multiform. On the opposite side are elegant ebony wall cabinets filled with the costliest art work in bronzes, plaques, armors and work in relief."

"The floor is made of polished Georgia pine, and is waxed as smooth as a dancing parlor. Down the center, between the long lines of silver show cases and counters, is a handsome Brussels carpet, with blue predominating. Then around the store are easy plush chairs, exquisitely upholstered, with Turkish rugs."

and keep time. Practically he would, probably never, except to illustrate, have three occasions in life to draw a lever escapement, or for that matter any part of a watch or clock. I would have him know how to draw any part of a watch or clock creditably if necessary; but I would have him know how to file, drill, turn and manipulate brass and steel better than he can draw.

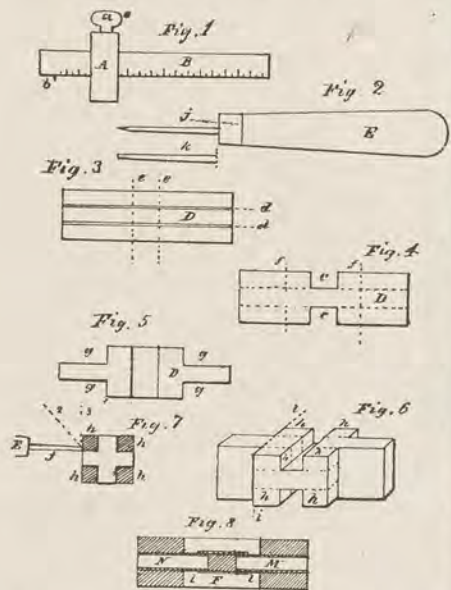
For the benefit of those who would like to know how I could get into working order such a school, I would say the money to start with is the only difficulty. And this would be true of any other system. But the manner proposed, not mine particularly, is quite as cheap as any, and will realize more cash returns a more important item than any plan I have heard. Locate the school in one of our largest cities, say New York or Philadelphia, where large quantities of local trade work from pawnbrokers and others can readily be obtained. And let this work be given out to the pupils according to their skill and advancement and when done, be rigidly inspected by a man thoroughly competent, and the

JACK-KNIVES

ARE TRUMPS IN THIS LITTLE GAME FOR OUR BOYS.

Trusty little tools and how best to use them for the pleasure and benefit of the owners.

I propose to start a whittling school, my young reader, and take you and some other young friends as pupils and teach you not only how to do many things with a jack knife, but to use other tools. We will not start with a great number of these, however, just a few, and as we get so we can manage these skillfully then extend our list, and widen our range of work. In accordance with one heading the first tool is a jack knife, and getting a good one is to some extent a matter of luck; and reminds me of what I once heard an auctioneer say when selling razors. He said, buying a razor was a good deal like getting a wife; you can tell but very little about the temper of either until you have tried them. In buying a knife it is well to choose only from such goods as are manufactured by reliable firms. For one purpose, a two-bladed knife with the large blade about two and a half inches long and a triple over half an inch wide, and the small blade about quarter of an inch wide. To sharpen a knife properly is not so easily done as one would imagine. It would be well to make friends with some carpenter and get some points on knife sharpening from him. A good oil stone is necessary, and for this purpose a stone known as a Washeta is best, it is not too fine and cuts readily and rapidly. The oil to use is best sperm oil, or olive oil mixed with equal parts of kerosene.



A stone should be about 2x7 inches, and will cost thirty or thirty-five cents. Our first effort will be to make a chain of three loose links from a solid piece of wood. Most people would imagine this a difficult thing to do, but it is not very difficult if you go about the job in the right way and exercise due caution. In learning all mechanical matters going slow but sure, is the motto to be observed until one obtains the skill and then you can not be too rapid if you do not slight your work. In addition to your knife, you will need for this job a pocket rule for measuring and a gauge. A pointed rule can be got now for ten or fifteen cents, and a gauge for the same price. Such a gauge is shown at Fig. 1, and consists of a bar of wood *B*, and movable head *A*, and set screw *a*. At *b*, is a fine steel point to mark your wood. The bar *B*, is divided into inches and parts of an inch to set the point *b*, to gauge any width. In the first effort

we will only make a chain of three links, and after we have conquered the difficulties we can make a chain of ten or more links with swivel and hook, all from one solid piece of wood. In all these lessons we will make something, no matter how simple, a curiosity like this chain, a toy, always something to show for our work. To illustrate the point, I will relate a little anecdote. A young man was courting a farmer's daughter, and finally came to the point where he must ask her papa's consent. So he went to see papa and of course was very much embarrassed, and to keep his courage up, at the interview which was out in the farmer's yard, he took up a piece of wood and commenced to whittle. He talked about the weather and crops and kept his knife going viciously, but only succeeded in making shavings and reducing the size of his stick. Finally, came the momentous question:

"Mr. —, can I have your daughter?"

"No, sir," was the prompt reply.

In anger, the young man shut up his knife with a snap, and asked: "What objections can you have?"

"Well," said the farmer, "when you commenced to talk I knew just what you were going to ask me, and if at the commencement of the conversation you had asked my consent, I should have given it."

"Well," said the young man, "what in the world have I done in these few minutes to so change your feelings toward me?"

It is not what you done, it is what you did not do that influenced me to refuse you. When you took up that stick to whittle you did not make anything, just dulled and wore out your knife and destroyed the stick. If you had made even a tooth-pick out of it, I would have consented gladly. But as it is, No, sir, you can not marry my daughter.

It is to be hoped the old farmer relented and finally let the young people be happy. But the lesson is a good one to resume our work. Besides the gauge shown at Fig. 1, we want a long slim, bladed brad-awl set in a handle or a darning needle broken off and put in a handle will answer, if sharpened to a flat chisel shaped point as shown at Fig. 2. The piece of wood from which we are to make the chain, is simply a bit of pine $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch square; and to commence with, eighteen or twenty inches long as we shall probably spoil two or three before we succeed in making the first three links. A piece of wood to make three links should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. And it would be well to get a carpenter to dress out a piece as said above, eighteen or twenty inches long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch square; and get him to gauge it for you and show you how to run a gauge; a lesson from a practical man on this will do you more good than three long chapters on this part of the subject. The gauge lines should be just $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch apart as shown at *d,d*, Fig. 3. We measure off $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from each end scribe around our stick the lines *e,e*. To do this requires a small cheap try-square. The lines *d,d* are on all sides of the stick, and after the lines *e,e* are made we cut the two notches *c,c*, Fig. 4. Then next at one inch from each end scribe the lines *f,f*, and cut away the parts shown at *g,g,g,g*. The stick *D*, is turned one quarter of the way around after cutting *c,c*, to cut *g,g,g,g*. After the four pieces

at *g* are cut, we have our piece *D* shaped as shown in perspective at Fig. 6. We next cut away eight corners, six of which are shown at the *N's* in Fig. 6; a transverse section of *D*, in Fig. 6, on the line *i*, is shown at Fig. 7, where the corners to be cut away *n,n,n,n* are shown again in diagonal lines. At Fig. 8, the ruled shade shows the parts to be cut away. It will be noticed that a black spot at *i*, indicates a hole made with the awl *J*, Fig. 2. The manner of using is shown in Fig. 7. A hole at *i*, is first made, then the opening of the link at *L*, is extended to the hole at *i*, then with the awl (using the chisel shaped end) the links are gradually separated. The links are finished to less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch and rounded up carefully. As soon as the links are once loose from each other, they can be turned and twisted and the little blade of your knife used to smooth and finish. I do not suppose you will succeed in getting your three links finished without splitting them in the first effort, but patience will do it. And this very hard lesson was chosen as the first for this especial reason. Our next lesson will not be so difficult.

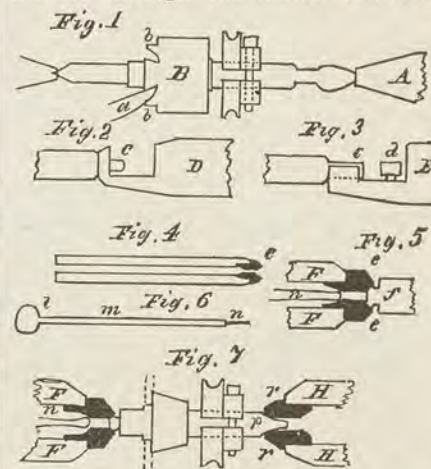
THE BOW LATHE.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE BY OUR WATCHMAKER.

Sixth of a series of interesting letters on the management of this tool so useful to the trade.

The concave finish of pinions spoken of in last article, is usually done with the centres in place; that is, with the pinion in the lathe centres as shown in Fig. 1, where *B*, represents the pinion, and *A,A*, the lathe centres. The tool used is a small spoon-shaped piece of bell metal, which is filed to as near fit the concave as possible. Here again, all as we may say, depends on the perfection of the turning. If the turning is perfect the spoon shaped piece *a*, in a few seconds removes all graver traces by grinding with oil stone dust and oil. Bread crumb is used to remove the grit when the concavity is polished with diamantine. If a wheel is set on the part shown at *b,b*, it is usual to stake on the wheel before the pivots are finished. This is done carefully, not to mar in any way the pinion, and after the riveting is secure the end of the pinion leaves are polished with the bell metal polisher, shown at *D*, September number. Of course, it is understood that the face is first ground and then polished. The pivots are now turned very near the correct size, and cut to the right length. When a centre is put in, shaped as shown at *D*, Fig. 2, it allows the pivot *c* to extend through and have the end smoothed and polished. The pivot is now hard burnished in a centre shaped as shown at *E*, Fig. 3. There is a screw-head at *d*, to secure the burnish file running flat. In turning a balance staff, the flat shoulders are polished with the bell metal facing tools described for pinion facing. The true method of working with a bow lathe, is to have perfect hollow cone centres as described. Then point your work to run absolutely true. In turning use sharp gravers. Do all the heavy turning and polishing before the pivots are finished. For pivoting, some workmen use a hollow centre made of large brass bushing wire, which will just fit the lathe head, and is used precisely as an ordinary centre, except it is hollow

and allows a drill to pass through its centre. To make one, procure a piece of hollow brass bushing wire, to just fit your lathe heads. You can send one of your lathe centres to any large material house and get a piece of bushing wire to match. Cut from this a piece two inches long, for a hollow centre. Such a centre is shown in longitudinal section at *F*, Fig. 4. Into one end of this brass centre goes a small steel hollow cone point, shown at *e*, Fig. 4, and again much magnified at Fig. 5. The steel double hollow cone is shown in the cut entirely black. The idea is, *e*, the steel hollow cone holds the end of the staff *f*, perfectly centered while the drill *n*, guided by the small hole in *e*, drills for a pivot perfectly central. The drill is passed entirely through the hollow center *F*.



The proper kind of a drill is shown in Fig. 6, where *n* shows the drill *m*, the joint wire, and *i*, a head for holding the drill. The center for holding the opposite end of the staff should not be a simple hollow cone, but drilled so the staff runs on the cone, not the pivot, as the pressure necessary to drill would injure a fine pivot. An ordinary piece of brass bushing wire will make both centers. The steel hollow cones like *e*, Fig. 5, can be used at either end, only care must be exercised that the whole or unbroken pivot runs free. This will be understood by inspecting Fig. 7, where the whole arrangement is shown enlarged. In this cut, the lower pivot in this case supposed to be unbroken, runs in a hollow steel cone *r*, precisely like *e*, Fig. 5. All that is essential, the end *p* is to have a good support for the shoulders of the pivot *p*, so if it accidentally slips or turns at *f*, the pivot at *p* will not be broken. Let me say here, that pivoting is the weak point of a bow lathe. If a plug is drilled no matter how carefully, and the plug itself, if filed and driven in, and simply run down with a pivot file in the *V* shaped notch in the centers (as at *e*, Fig. 3,) and burnished in the same notch to polish, it is not round; and it is all "rot" to talk that a pivot made in a triangular notch or recess, "must be round." Such a pivot may run and give fair results, but it is not good workmanship. A pivot plug for inserting in a staff drilled, as shown in Fig. 7, should be a turned one, not merely filed to fit. The best way would be to drill *t*, large enough to insert a strong plug, and then point it to correspond perfectly to the centre of the staff; and then turn the plug precisely as a pivot on a new staff. Some years ago, an ingenious London, (England,) watchmaker devised a way to make the ordinary bow lathe "turns" as he called them, run in a continuous motion, thereby avoiding the loss of time in the return motion of the bow. All the accessories of the bow lathe can be used. This will be described in the next KEYSTONE.

OUR WORKSHOP.

WALK IN AND MAKE YOURSELVES AT HOME.

The most puzzling problems clearly and fully described for the benefit of fellow craftsmen.

FOR making paper for wrapping up silver, six parts of caustic soda are dissolved in water until the hydrometer shows 20° B. To this solution are added four parts of oxide of zinc and boiled until dissolved. Sufficient water must next be added to reduce the solution to 10° B. Next dip paper or calico into this solution and dry. This wrapping will very effectually preserve silver articles from being blackened by sulphureted hydrogen, which, as is well known, is contained in the atmosphere of all large cities.

"MORRIS" asks what bone fan sticks are cemented with? A good quality of white glue to which is added a little strong acetic acid. Much of the strength of the joint depends on the perfection of the parts where they come together. By rights the joint to be glued should have surfaces that perfectly coincide. The idea some people have that two surfaces which illy fit each other can be firmly united by glue, is a mistake, the surfaces should perfectly match, then a mere film of glue will join parts with great strength. Two perfectly fitting pieces of wood have been joined with glue to resist 700 lbs. to the square inch, direct pull.

"YOURS TRULY" says: "Having read in your paper many interesting and instructive articles pertaining to watch-making and repairing, and as now situated having served two and one half years of apprenticeship, am unable to learn any way of adjusting watches to isochroism. I ask if you will kindly publish a few practicable lessons on the subject, having no doubt many older watchmakers would be interested."

The KEYSTONE proposes to give hints on adjusting, but would beg to say that it seems a little premature for a young man with two and one half years experience to attempt adjusting of any kind. This is said in all kindness, but adjusting should only be attempted by a man of long practical experience.

"L. H. M." of Rochester, N. Y. writes: "Please say to your watchmakers, do not use benzine to clean work, unless such as can be thoroughly re-rubbed with strong alcohol, or strong soap suds. Rinsing in alcohol will not remove all the benzine, the least film or particle remaining, will spoil the oil in three to six months. Careful pegging out the pivot holes will not always remove this film."

"ANXIOUS TO KNOW," asks what will remove soft solder from plated goods? The KEYSTONE gave a recipe for removing soft solder a few months ago, but will repeat it, and would suggest that every jeweler cut it out and put it up in his workshop. And not only put it up to be seen, but go at it and makes some, for no person who has ever used it will do without it.

Sulphate of iron (copperas,) 2 oz.
Saltpeter, 1 "
Water, 10 "

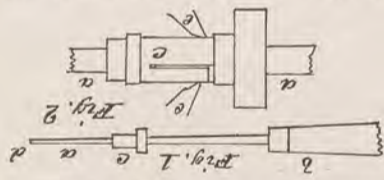
The copperas should be the kind used for photography or medicine, and not

air slacked. Have the copperas and saltpeter reduced to powder by the druggist. Put the above ingredients into a cast iron vessel and boil for some time. Set the dish aside to cool, and on cooling the solution will be found full of crystals. Pour off all the liquid and remove the crystals; put the fluid back into the iron dish and re-heat, when on cooling the entire mass usually shoots into crystals. Take of these crystals one ounce and dissolve in 8 oz. of muriatic acid. Keep this mixture of crystals and muriatic acid in a bottle, and when you have some article contaminated with soft solder, take one ounce of the mixture and add four ounces of boiling water. The mixture should be made in some earthen vessel which will stand heat as the solution must be kept hot. A very few minutes and all the soft solder is perfectly removed leaving the article clean. Of course, it will not answer for silver plated goods on Britannia ware. But all goods plated on hard metal.

"A SUBSCRIBER" asks: "In regard to tempering steel gravers for turning and engraving, say a graver is hardened and polished, the heat is applied until the desired color is reached should it then be thrust in WATER OIL, or left to cool off. Does it make any difference with the steel as to its wearing qualities, either as a graver or a spring."

It will make but very little odds which course is pursued, after the steel has once been hardened. Steel for gravers is best, as a rule, hardened in oil at least half a pint, moving the steel about as it is cooling. By simply thrusting in the oil, the steel is in an instant surrounded by a film of heated oil and the interior heat of the steel will reduce the temper, but if the graver or other steel tool is moved about in the oil this softening is prevented.

"REMEDY," asks is there any good way to tighten Elgin cannon pinions when they become loose? Take a No. 2, sewing needle and draw it down to a blue; then fit it to a handle as shown at Fig. 1. File the needle to a gentle taper as shown at *a*. The small end at *d* can be left 15-1000 and taper to the full size of the needle at the handle. Fig. 2, is



a magnified view of the cannon pinion *c*, and needle *a, a*. Slip the cannon pinion on so there is a good deal of play in the hole, then grasp the tongue of the cannon pinion with a pair of cutting pliers as shown at *e, e*, and force the tongue *n*, of the cannon down firm against the needle. By moving the needle in or out of the pinion, the tongue *n*, can be bent more or less to suit occasion and also adapt it (*a*), to eighteen or 6x8 size pinions.

"A SUBSCRIBER" sends a mainspring broken into fourteen pieces, the break being on a radial line from the center of the barrel, and asks is it "electricity" that does it? Such breakages are common, when mainsprings break into several pieces they generally do so in radial lines. The writer has run as high as fifty-six pieces. The immediate cause is no doubt a shock, the point of rupture extending outward in a radial

line. This shock occurs when the spring is at a very high state of tension, and the particles well up to the sundering point at any rate. The conditions are these, the spring is drawn up so the particles composing the spring are just ready to yield this, and more deflection in winding would cause the spring to bend (by bend, I mean set) or break. When these conditions exist, the spring breaks near the center and the shock would be similar to a stroke extending radially outward from the center. Electricity may, and probably does, have a great controlling influence, but the trouble is to ascertain when and how this influence is exerted.

"PALLET JEWEL" asks if it is just for a watch-maker to stand for breakages which occur while a watch is in his hands. As for instance, a man brings a watch in for cleaning, and while in the shop a case spring breaks. Such breakages are by no means uncommon and are a source of much annoyance to the trade. Mainsprings frequently break after they have been removed, from the barrel, cleaned and put back; and for this reason some workmen do not take mainsprings out, but oil them anew. This should not be done. Take out the mainspring, clean it, and put it back, if it breaks, charge it to profit and loss; and so with all breakages like case and mainsprings. If a spring breaks say nothing, only put in a new one; and never let a watch run down for any customer that you imagine will come in for it in a day or two. Regulate every watch you have which comes to your hands, if left for sufficient time if only brought in for a glass. As for instance *A* brings you his watch for a hand; you put on the hand, set the watch to seconds after examining to see if the watch is in fair order. If dirty or there is any thing which positively needs attention, speak of it to the customer, watch it and if running much too fast or slow, change the regulator and say to your customer, "I made a little change in your watch which I think will improve its performance." If he asks what the charge is above the one for hand say, "Oh! nothing, that is all right." In this way you will make friends. Many good watches get a bad reputation from lack of proper regulating and for this reason don't lay a watch to one side because you are afraid you will break a mainspring in winding it. Keep up the standard of excellence of your work, and you will more than make it up in the money you get in the end.

FOR silvering on glass, a process for gilding or decorating glass with gold and silver has been brought out. It is stated to be a revival of, or, the discovery of a lost art. The metal is precipitated on the back of the glass, and then coated with a protective composition which excludes the atmosphere.

"L. W. P." of Traer, Iowa, writes concerning roller jewels as follows: "How often the repairer finds a loose roller jewel—if he is careful to look? How often does he find a 'job' of shellac half the size of a balance screw and sufficient to put the balance clear out of poise? How often is the edge of roller and also the jewel itself, smeared over with shellac? These sins against good work call for consideration. I want to submit a few points to KEYSTONE readers, which if held in mind, will I think

correct the above and some other errors.

"Many devices are in the market for setting roller jewels, and nearly every trade paper contains some one's device for the same purpose. Some of them are very ingenious and when used with care are a success. But I regret to see that so many use the lazy man's way. My advice is, *Take off the roller plate* when you wish, either to fasten a jewel or put in a new one. If the latter, put your jewel in a Bush's or any other jewel setter which keeps it with flat face in correct position, and holding over a small alcohol blaze, just touch a thread of shellac, until it begins to melt. Withdraw from blaze, at once, as further heating runs shellac all over. Now put it on the end of a pin, held in your pin vice, and true it up by holding within a quarter inch of the flame. It will soften shellac just enough so the jewel can be trued easily and the pin forms a guide to show when the jewel is upright. If jewel is simply loose, the roller table may be put on the pin, held near the flame, and a touch with the shellac which has been drawn out when warm, like a thread, does the work. No burned fingers, no extra "gob" of shellac on the roller plate or jewel, no discolored pivot or a distempered hairspring! Drive roller plate on, in your staking tool with the proper punch. Be sure that the *stump*, on which balance must rest in the staking tool, has a hole just a little larger than balance staff at that point, as the hairspring might be injured if the hole is too large. Try this way two or three times and I don't think you will ever do otherwise afterward.

"Now a point or two about the jewel. Be sure it fits the lever fork closely. Much of the impulse is lost by a jewel being too small, so look carefully to this fitting. Have you noticed how much larger the hole is than the jewel in American roller plates? Have you thought of the reason why? It is to allow the jewel to be set further in or out of fork. I want to call special attention to this point. If you look at an American fork, notice how very shallow it is. A little difference in setting the jewel makes a world of difference with the motion of the watch. Set the jewel just as close to the outer edge of roller, as it will go. This is a pretty safe rule to go by, but of course it has exceptions, as when the jewel strikes at the bottom of the fork. The jewel should carry the lever clear into the locking, if set rightly. When it is set too far from outer edge of roller plate, it does not receive but part of the impulse and the result is a very unsatisfactory motion and also a rubbing, grinding sound caused by the friction of safety pin on the roller table. If lever is carried clear into the locking, the draw of the pallets will keep safety pin away from roller table. So look to it that your balance gets the entire impulse which is transmitted by the lever, and remember that the roller jewel is the key to the situation. No matter how well made the escapement, how free the balance, a loose, ill-fitting or badly set jewel spoils everything. And here let me draw attention to the bunking pins. Be sure they are set so that the roller jewel on its return, will strike right in the lever fork and not on the horns. If the jewel is rightly located, the bunking pin when set to hold the fork in proper position, will give just the right depth of locking, and the proportions will be correct in both escapement and roller action.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

EIGHT ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITIVE TRIAL FOR BEST SERIES OF MONOGRAMS.

Twenty elegant specimen designs adapted for the Engraver's use, furnished by Members of the Craft, for the benefit of their fellows.


And still the monograms are coming in. If one page is not enough to display them, two will be used, and if necessary three, but the series must positively close in December. Below are the names of those who furnished specimens for this issue, and their entries by number:

H. B. CONYERS, Sault St. Marie, Mich., 41, 42, 43, 44.
 H. A. MEHT, 71 Nassau Street, New York, 50, 51, 52.
 N. H. FORSYTH, Worcester, Mass., 55, 56.
 ED. H. THIELENS, Mattoon, Illinois, 53.

GEO. McENDREE, Louisville, Ill., 45, 46, 47, 48.
 JAS. H. DENT, Wilmington, Del., 49.
 WM. L. SARGENT, Clinton, Mass., 54.
 W. G. TAYLOR, Burmingham, Conn., 57, 58, 59, 60.





 **BOSS CASES** perfect in all their parts and most elegantly engraved, are "things of beauty and joys forever." Forever, did we say? Well, not quite forever; but twenty years is certainly as long as any movement will continue to do its duty, and the owner will be sure to need a new watch, with a nice Boss case of the latest pattern. By that time, the Boss case will be the only filled case sold by reliable dealers. Other cases may come, and other cases may go, but the Boss case goes on forever.

Keystone
Watch Case Company,
Philadelphia.
New York. Chicago.

The Keystone

A monthly journal for the Jewelry trade, published at Nineteenth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia. Price, 25 cents a year in advance.

THE KEYSTONE has a bona fide circulation of 22,000 copies.

ADVERTISERS say that it is the best medium to reach trade that they ever saw.

THE KEYSTONE reaches every Jeweler in the United States and Dominion of Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE and other copy for publication should reach the KEYSTONE before the first of each month.

To secure a place in the columns of the KEYSTONE, advertisers should forward copy so that it may reach us not later than the first of each month.

ADVERTISEMENTS under the heads FOR SALE—SPECIAL NOTICES—and WANTED are Three cents for each word, and no charge less than twenty-five cents.

ADVERTISING rates for column, double column, quarter page, half page, and full page advertisements furnished on application at this office.

CIRCULATION is 15,000 larger than that of any other journal of its class, reaching every jeweler in the United States and Canada.

Address all communications to
ROBERT W. ROBINS, Publisher,
Nineteenth and Brown streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1887.

ALWAYS alert to add to the number of its readers, thereby widening and deepening the channel of its influence, the KEYSTONE has made arrangements to club with the *New York Weekly World*, and the *Ladies' Home Journal* of this city. Nobody needs to be told that the *New York World* is the big newspaper success of the century, eclipsing the brightest newspapers of the day in every department. The *Ladies' Home Journal* is, in its sphere, quite as marked a success. It is a well managed, spicy sheet, that the ladies take especial pride in, as their own pet journal, dropping everything they have in hand to read it. The idea with the KEYSTONE management was this: To offer to the jeweler a trade paper, a business paper, and a paper for his wife, or his sister and his cousin and his aunt, at such reduced figures that he could not fail to see the advantage of the proposals.

Our offers three in number, are open to all new subscribers, and to all old subscribers who will renew their subscriptions before December 1st, 1887. Here are the offers:

First.—The KEYSTONE and *Ladies' Home Journal*, one year for SIXTY CENTS.

Second.—The KEYSTONE, the *Weekly New York World*, and your choice of three books: "History of the United States," "History of England," and "Everybody's Guide," for ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Third.—The KEYSTONE, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and *Weekly New York World*, with choice of books as above, all for ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

Offers like the above are not hanging on every bush, and the extremely low price asked for the KEYSTONE is the reason we can make them. If you feel inclined to accept, send your name and address, *plainly written*, your choice of one of the three books and the *cash*. We will send you a receipt for your money, and you will get exactly what you have paid for, without delay.

THE KEYSTONE has donned a bright new dress, and steps out before you this month, that you may examine the fit, and admire the quality of the goods. If the management of the paper were not fully aware that they were giving away a first-class sheet for nothing almost, they have been pleasantly reminded of the fact by hundreds of correspondents who naively remark that they don't see how we can do it. Well, to be candid, there is nothing in it, at 25 cents a year subscription. It is easily worth a dollar, and is a pleasant visitor behind the counter of thousands of retail jewelers, to whom the other journals are doubly painful, first when they think of the prices they pay for them, and next when they open them and go to sleep over their contents. Dry as dust, and stale as a last year's chestnut, are they all with one or two bright exceptions. Of the former class, the *Manufacturing Jeweler*, published in Providence, has had something to say concerning the KEYSTONE, that caused a cheerful grin to ornament the faces of the KEYSTONE people, who knew exactly where the *Jeweler's* shoe pinched. The KEYSTONE is invading its territory for business, and getting it. The truth is, the little paper is a big success. It is keeping all its old friends, and making new ones every day.

MR. C. D. MORGAN, of New York, was a very welcome visitor at the KEYSTONE office during the month.

JOHN SBRIGNADELLO, respectfully informs his patrons and the public in general, that he has removed from Atlantic Avenue to No. 1066 Fulton Street, near Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

KING & EISELE, have concluded to run their Snap No. 2, for 30 days longer. All those not having taken advantage of same are advised to do so, as it is one of the best bargains offered by the firm.

HERMAN WETTSTEIN, jeweler, of Harvard, Illinois, is also the inventor and patentee of the Wettstein Fire Escape, a valuable appliance for saving human life. The KEYSTONE acknowledges the receipt of a nicely printed circular describing the apparatus.

THEODORE GRIBI, the well-known importer of Swiss watches, State and Monroe Streets, Chicago, has met with the sad loss of his little daughter, two years of age. Words don't fill the aching void left in a parent's heart by the Destroyer's visit. Mr. Gribi has the sympathy of all his friends.

ANOTHER journal is published in Philadelphia called the *Keystone*, and endless trouble occurs, each receiving mail intended for the other. Our namesake is a weekly paper published in the interest of the Masonic order. To insure safe delivery, and avoid delay, our correspondents should address all communications, THE KEYSTONE, 19th & Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

SOME of our correspondents are still sending in communications addressed to Mr. Jas. Wilkins, Editor of the KEYSTONE. Mr. Wilkins severed his connection with this paper on the first of the present year.

THE KEYSTONE acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to the wedding of H. L. Lang, of Broadford, Virginia, which will take place on the 19th inst.

THE GENERAL OFFICES of the Keystone Watch Case Company, are at 19th & Brown Streets, Philadelphia; New York Office, 12 Maiden Lane; and the Chicago office, at 100 State Street. They extend a cordial invitation to their friends to visit them.

ATTENTION is directed to the elegantly engraved Boss' cases in the advertisement of the Keystone Watch Case Company on page nine in this issue. As a lady friend said when she saw them: "Why they are just too sweet for anything. They look good enough to eat."

MESSRS. S. F. MYERS & Co., of New York, have just issued the October monthly edition of their spicy newspaper and trade list, known as the *New York Jeweler*, which they will forward to the trade on application, if not received by the 6th inst.

O. M. KLOSE, of Beaver Springs, Pennsylvania, sent in the July and August numbers of the KEYSTONE, in kindly compliance with our general request made in the September number. Accompanying the papers came this nice, complimentary note: "My best impulses tend toward pleasing those who render me good, therefore, cheerfully send you the July and August numbers of your papers as requested, but, when I regard their value, reluctance arises."

It seems that the simplest things are always discovered last. Messrs. Kremenz & Co., have secured the patent for a new manner of connecting link bracelets—a way so simple, easy and practical, that it is only a wonder that it has never been used before. Hitherto, link bracelets have been connected by rings or bolts, in such a manner, that if the size were to be altered, it would necessitate the re-coloring or soldering of the parts which were re-joined. The new idea of Messrs. Kremenz & Co's., however, is a mere staple, which is simply bent into its position, connecting two links, and requires very little labor to put them together after making an alteration. It is perfectly strong and secure, and so simple, that an explanation would seem ridiculous.

THEODORE GRIBI, formerly of Wilmington, Del., desires to say to his many friends and acquaintances in the trade and out of it, that he has organized a repair shop for fine watch and chronometer repairing at No. 70 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. His thirty years experience at the bench, the last ten of which has been spent as foreman of the adjusting department in one of the largest factories in this country, an outfit of tools seldom owned by an individual workman, together with every modern scientific appliance that can be marshalled into service enables him to confidently expect to win the patronage of all his old customers and many new ones. Inquiries promptly answered. All work done promptly, and under his personal supervision. Special attention paid to adjusting to heat, cold and positions, as well as all kinds of new and difficult work. Prices moderate. Try him.

THE description of the grand display in Philadelphia during the Celebration of the Adoption of the Constitution, is taken from the *Philadelphia Press*, which gave by far the best account. The *Times* of this city kindly furnished the illustrations. Thanks are due to both these enterprising journals for their invariable courtesy to trade publications, and especially the KEYSTONE.

ONCE again has the contest for the American cup resulted in a maritime procession, with the best American sloop yacht well advanced at the front. The liberality and enterprise of the Boston yachtsman, by whose order the Volunteer was constructed, has been rewarded by two decided victories over a vessel that was built for the avowed purpose of wresting the long coveted cup from the keeping of the New York Yacht Club. National pride and the serene self-confidence of the people have sustained no shock; and everybody who thinks at all about such matters is by this time positively convinced that in yachting, at least, America beats the world.

SPECIAL attention of the readers, who have boys of their own, is called to the series of articles on Jack Knife Mechanics. The KEYSTONE management is glad to be able to furnish something of instructive interest to the boys, and hopes that the parents will appreciate its efforts to keep their boys out of the street. The writer of these articles will gradually convey to the pupils of his "Whittling School," as he pleasantly calls it, instruction in the skilful use of tools, and at the same time present the tasks in an interesting and familiar manner. Every reader will remember what a rage the jig-saw created, and this was only one tool. In this series, the writer will not confine himself to any one tool, but give instructions in the use of many tools for wood and metal working. Then success to the "Whittling School," and may many pupils enroll themselves in its classes.

THE columns of Workshop Notes, which are positive and direct answers to real inquiries, are swelling up again to larger proportions, and by this means much useful information is disseminated to the great delight of the KEYSTONE. For every actual enquirer for instruction on any given subject, there are a hundred and probably four times this number of readers of the KEYSTONE thankful for the information. The KEYSTONE in every instance refers the questions to an expert in the special field to which the inquiry belongs, and does not rely on receipt books and stale formulas which every novice in the craft knows are arrant fables, as unreliable as Mother Shipton's prophecy of the end of the world. Adopting the plan of suppressing the name, even the initials and address, it is hoped all who desire information will ask fearlessly. Several of our subscribers have asked concerning the promised articles on enamels, and cutting for enameling. This matter was put in the hands of Cellini Jr., and the first installment is in this number. The KEYSTONE makes no hesitation in saying that the series will be the most complete and reliable treatise on this subject ever given to the hands of the printer for publication. The articles will be fully illustrated by cuts and engravings by the writer's own hands.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KEYSTONE is the best advertising medium in the jewelry trade for the following reasons:

- 1. Because it is as bright as a new dollar.
2. Because it is the cheapest of all the jewelry trade publications.
3. Because it has a larger circulation than any two of the other trade publications.
4. Because its columns are never filled with mouldy old chestnuts, repeated from trade publications that are now out of date.

FOR SALE.

PAYING Jewelry business, established at same place 23 years ago. Value, stock and fixtures, about \$3500, can be reduced January 1st to \$1000.

OR exchange. Improved city and unimproved farm lands for watches, jewelry, etc. Perfect titles. For full particulars, address J. R. Jones, Fort Worth, Tex.

THREE good articles. "Granite Hold-Fast Cement" for jewelers use. Per bottle, 15 cents. "Bartholdi Gold Paint Solution" for covering up hard and soft solder work. Excellent. Per bottle, 15 cents.

IN a good town of 20,000 in Northern Indiana, situated on 4 Great Trunk Railroads, L. S. M. S. Michigan Central, Grand Trunk, and Vandalia Lines. The best paying jewelry business in the country.

FOR Cash. Well established watchmaker and jewelry business in Lafayette, Ala. Population, 1500. No competition. Stock and fixtures invoice about \$2,500.

CHEAP. One-story store building in Morris, Minn., 24x30, with safe and other store fixtures, fitted up for jewelry business.

ON easy terms. Good paying business located in good town in central part of New York State. The business location has been used as jewelry store for past twenty years.

JEWELRY store in nice town in Lancaster county, 2000 inhabitants. Rich, thickly settled country, old established business.

STOCK of jewelry, silverware, optical good and fixtures, invoicing \$6000, in best location, in live town in northern Ohio.

LEADING jewelry and stationery store in town of 3000. Good room 22x28, leased three years. Reason for selling, other business.

\$2500 JEWELRY stock in a live railroad town in southern Indiana. No competition. Exchange all or part for clean stock of groceries.

MAINSPRINGS.

If you wish a reliable mainspring, address INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY COMPANY, 12 Maiden Lane, New York.

CAUNIER'S Treatise on Modern Horology, in two separate editions. No better companion at the bench to advise you how to thoroughly and practically learn the trade from the simplest to the most complicated watch.

ONE of the best paying retail jewelry stores in the state; old established stand doing a profitable business; net profits last year over \$4,000; fine store-room, heated by steam; plate glass front, marble floor, first-class show cases and fixtures; must be seen to be appreciated.

Hirst, Moore & White, (limited.) Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, Rooms 3 and 4, 631 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stop Thief!!

Temptation and Theft Done Away. All dealers interested to use "Bryant's Anti-Theft and Safety Show Rings" in showing goods to customers and in display.

FOR SALE.

\$300 stock jewelry. Good town, 2500 population in southern Iowa. Good farming country.

BARGAIN. Fine barber chair, \$20. Or exchange for Whitcomb Lathe or Engraving machine.

JEWELER'S safe costing \$400 for \$80. Good order. 52 in. bicycle for \$40. Box 49, Plainfield, N. J.

OR trade. 1 set rolls nearly new, 1 1/2 x 2 1/2 flat, square and half round. 1 "Little Giant" ring bender, 1 forging hammer and anvil, 2 polishing lathe heads, 2 ingots, 1 engraving block, etc.

JEWELRY store and house. Good business. Want to go East on account of wife's health.

BARGAIN. Jewelry store, well established. Stock and fixtures worth \$7000. Price \$5000.

ONE of the finest jewelry stores in Vermont. Long established, plenty of work. Good reasons for selling.

AT a bargain. Jewelry stock and fixtures in county seat of Richest Coal County in Kansas.

CLEAN stock and fixtures in live Dakota town, (county seat) of 1200 inhabitants.

JEWELRY store in a large mfg. town in Connecticut. 3000 inhabitants. No opposition.

JEWELRY store and dwelling combined, in business centre of Smyrna, Del. Grand opportunity.

A GOLDEN opportunity for you to step into a big paying jewelry business. Engaged in other business.

TRADE. Eighty masquerade suits, almost new, at a bargain. Address, jeweler, Box 465, Wellsburg, W. Va.

DARE chance to buy stock, fixtures and good will of well established jewelry store in good location in Philadelphia.

CASH will buy small stock of jewelry and fixtures, also business room and dwelling. All new. Address, Box 118, Mendon, Ohio.

JEWELRY business in town of 3500 in Western Michigan. Stock new. First-class fixtures.

FINE opportunity. Stock of jewelry in South East Nebraska. Town of 2,500. No opposition.

FINEST country jewelry store in State. Town of 1500 inhabitants. No opposition.

JEWELRY and stationery stock in live Michigan town for sale. Invoice, \$1500. Only store. Good run of work.

THEO. GRIBI, formerly of Wilmington, Del., desires to say to his many friends and acquaintances in the trade and out of it.

JEWELRY, notions, dry goods, and supplies of all sorts, for jewelers and their families, purchased and forwarded for a small commission.

JEWELRY and stationery stock in live Michigan town for sale. Invoice, \$1500. Only store. Good run of work.

SEND your over-work or difficult jobs in jewelry repairing to W. S. L. Frear, mfg jeweler, 55 Cayuga Street, Union Springs, New York.

A VERY skillful workman will take a limited number of pupils to give practical instructions in watch repairing, including turning, springing and adjusting.

WILL sell fixtures, number of tools, stock of clocks and spectacles, all finish work, large Butler safe and good will of well established jewelry store for \$600.

EVERY beginner should read "Valuable Suggestions." It tells all about how to run a jewelry store and become a successful merchant.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIRST-CLASS Lathes low prices. Circulars. F. H. Jackson, Angelica, N. Y.

\$2800 for best business in one of Kansas' finest cities, of 7,000 inhabitants. Jewelry, books and musical goods.

WILL exchange old wall sweep clock for staking tool, address A. E. Little, Millville Col. Co., Pa.

LOOK! 25 receipts. How to color soft solder to look like gold; clean clocks without taking apart; engrave on steel or other hard metals.

VALUABLE Suggestions" to jewelers, treats on subjects never before elucidated; tells how to conduct a store in all its details.

SEND \$1.00 to Ed. H. Gernett, jeweler, Coldwater, Ohio, for bottle of "Solderiflorus Compound," prepared. Best thing for removing soft solder from jewelry.

CHAS. REISS, 31 and 33 S. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., is the busiest trade repairer in the U. S.

TIME is money. On receipt of 50 cents, I will send instructions how to clean the dirtiest clock movement in five minutes without taking apart.

HOW to prevent breaking mainsprings, especially while under warrant is important to every jeweler in the land.

A 50-CENT postal note will buy a receipt for making the best dry polish in the world, for gold, silver, nickel, brass, tin, etc.

SEND all your work to Charles Reiss, 31 and 33 S. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

If you want to trade your stock for Kansas farm and town property, address Peter Miller, Kingsman, Kas.

\$500 will buy my stock and fixtures, 3 metal show cases, 10ft. each, Seth Thomas regulator, lathe, tools, large safe, silver goods, musical and optical goods.

JEWELER'S Practical Receipt Book," 5th Edition, revised and enlarged 148 pages, 15 cents.

WANTED.

A GOOD watchmaker to take charge of a jewelry store in a bright Kansas town.

EVERY jewelry to try Frear's hard solder and flux. Liberal samples for 25 cents.

EVERY jeweler in the U. S. to send for selection package of ready selling novelties.

A SECOND-HAND upright engine and boiler, must be cheap and in good order.

ALL who need special tools or machinery and fine model work, address Geo. F. Haven, mechanical expert.

WATCHMAKERS all over the United States to send their difficult watch jobs to Chas. Reiss, 31 and 33 S. Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

STRICTLY first-class watch and jewelry repairer and engraver, who can come well recommended as to honesty, sobriety and ability.

POSITION by a jewelry manufacturer and repairer, 17 years exp. at bench, best of ref.

WATCHMAKER and jeweler, good workman. A competent man will find good opening by addressing A. G. Turner, Athens, Ga.

BY workman of long experience as watch and clockmaker. Can make or repair smallest watch or largest town clock.

WATCHMAKER and jeweler that can sell or take charge of store if necessary. Must be good workman and furnish best of references.

WANTED.

SECOND-hand watchmaker's lathe. R. W. Guthrie, Union City, Tenn.

MAN to repair watches, clocks, jewelry, etc. Steady work to right man. Pay about \$40 per month to begin with.

IMMEDIATELY, first-class watchmaker and engraver to take charge of watch work, large experience. Good references required.

JEWELERS' foot press and drop in good condition. "V & S," care this paper.

POSITION as jeweler, by young man who learned trade in Switzerland, and speaks German, French and English.

FIRST-class watchmaker and engraver. Must be honest, respectable, and a good salesman.

GOOD competent watchmakers must be perfect in repairing watches. German preferred.

SECOND-hand wall case. Woodruff & Sheldon, Bridgeton, N. J.

YOUNG man 19 years old, first-class at repairing watches, clocks and jewelry.

WATCHMAKER. Name Salary and references. Andrew Brown, Florence, Ala.

WATCH and jewelry repairer. Single, and must understand his business.

WATCHMAKER and jeweler at once with best references, who can do all kinds of repairing etc. in first-class manner.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BY practical watchmaker, 14 years experience. Watch, clock, jewelry and optical repairer.

BY young man, watch and clock work. Has had 3 years experience. Good tools, and best of reference.

BY an experienced watchmaker. Address, "R." Portersville, Pa., care Brennemen House.

FOUR years experience. Twenty-one years old and have an American lathe.

BY watchmaker. Six years experience. Do all kinds repairing. New York State preferred.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-hand No. 2 Whitcomb Lathe. Hard wood 22 chucks. Extra step head for pivoting.

CHAS. REISS,

31 and 33 S. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Jobber in American Watches of every description. TOOLS AND MATERIALS. Sells only to the jewelry trade.

J. J. DONNELLY,

73 Nassau Street, Room 6, New York. Gold and Silver Electro Plater, Fire Gilder and Colorer. All kinds of work neatly and promptly executed.

SUPERIOR ESTAB. QUALITY 1824 MUSIC BOXES 1876 Gault & Sons PHILA. Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA SEND STAMP FOR CATALOGUE.

OSGOOD FOLDING CANVAS BOAT Invented and Manufactured by N. A. OSGOOD, Battle Creek, Mich. BEST, SAFEST and Lightest. Impossible to tip it over by Rocking.

NO FISHING FOR HIM.

All the fools may go a fishing
If they choose;
I've no patience that I'm wishing
Thus to lose;
Let them broil 'neath sun and swelter,
Give to me
But the genial shade and shelter
Of a tree
Life is far too great a treasure,
And the cost
Of such mockery of pleasure
Is time lost.
No! I have no use for fishes
On a line,
Therefore, served in dainty dishes
Give me mine.

—Boston Budget.

COLORED CLUB.

PROFESSOR JULIUS SNOWBALL, D.D.,
L.L.D., IN DE CHAIR.

At meetin' to 'stablish a 'ciety for de pur-
pose of ethical culchah, and ad-
vancement of de Boss case.

BY J. L. S.



Gemmen, you is called to meet in dis hall dis ebin' for de purpose ob formin' a new sciety, which am to be a cross 'twixt de Limekiln Club of Detroit, and de sciety ob Felix Adler for Ethical Culchaw, ob New York. And I also remarks dat de ideans of Mr. Oscar Wilde, will be very prominent among de members of dis sciety, and dat gemmen has done promised to gib us a lecture dis wintah on de beauties ob de Boss case.

De name ob dis heah sciety will be "De World Enlightners," and ebery member will 'wear a badge wid an engraving ob a Boss case, and an electric light on it, wid de motto: "Ise an Enlightner" in gold letters on it. De pass word will be Jas. Boss, and de grip ise gwinter gib you all for we skips out. I hope to see the sciety ob de Enlightners one ob de largest in de world, and ise powerful suah dat it am badly needed.

De names ob de gemmen, what I'se gwinter read to you am de names ob de officers ob de sciety, and I wants to say right heah, dat I wants peace an' harmony to rest wid us, and berfore, any niggah what votes 'gin dis ticket will be kicked out de window by Janitor Keywind A. Snowdrift, who wears number twelve boots, (when he can get dem.)

President,	Julius Ceazar Snowball.
Vice-President,	Pendentset Snowdrop.
Treasurer,	Leverset R. Snowflake.
Secretary,	Stemwind Snowbank.
Janitor,	Keywind A. Snowdrift.
Poet,	Chestnut Snowstorm.
Artist,	Paintbrush Snowcrystal.
Funny Man,	Wishbone L. Snowfall.
Astronomer,	Getthere O. Snowshoe.
Chaplain,	Pulfortheshore Snowshovel.
Foolkiller,	Knockthemout Snowpaddle.
Doctor,	Pillgarlic Snowplow.
Undertaker,	Sepulchre Snowpit.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Peckaboo F. Falkner, Liftspring G. Roberts, Split-

bezel Orcutt, Joblot Southworth, Tomatocan Crocker, Terror Ed. Hardy, Mash-er D. Supple, Ahthere Hayes, Staythere Carpenter, Possumsupper Whitney, Hencoop Bennett, Sundayschool Switzer, and Watermelon Wilson.

COMMITTEE ON DE COMPLAINTS OF JEWELERS.—Keystone Fogg, Silveroid Lippincott, and Bosscase Burton.

Aintheadaisy Lindsey, Caramel Parker and Hustler Ben Smith, am pinte a committee to pass de ballot box, and any niggah found stuffin' de same will jess be killed. We draws de line on stuffin' de ballot box, we does.

Dar am no pay for eny ob dese offices, 'cept de president, 'an you will bolish his poverty at de rate ob \$3.78 per week. An' I den hereby agrees to bolish de ignorance ob dis sciety at de rate ob 83 per cent at each lectuah. So you sees I hab de hardest job, kase some ob de members am powerful ignorant an' don't know much 'bout culchah or watch cases, an' I'se tellin' you all, dat if you tend' de meetins', an' doan sleep durin' de discourse, dat you will be considered de politest niggahs in de world, an' be able to tell a snide case from a Boss case in de darkest night an' in de darkest cellah in de world.

Mainspring Johnson, Patentbezel Smith, and Winding Arbor Robinson, am 'pinte a committee on rules an' regulations an' will report at de next meetin'.

I'se been axed why I pinte a doctor to de sciety. Well, you see I has pinte a funny man, an' a poet, an' so I pinte de fool-killer to look after dem. I warn you niggahs dat dese offices am dangerous ones. 'Case de Foolkiller carries a sharp razor, an' has orders to kill funny-man, an' de poet if dey gets off any chestnuts on de sciety, an' de undertaker will get up a cheap funeral. No flowers at de grave, or beer at de house.

De funny-man, Wishbone Snowball am from Manyyunk, an' will be at de next meetin'.



Dis heah chromo am giben' to all dem dat has done paid der dues. It am de product ob Mr. Oscar Wilde, an' am for de purpose ob showin' dat you is an enlightner an' am to ornament your palaws.

You can gemmen set it down as a fact dat when eber you see a good article in dis world, dat dar is somewhar a Snide imitation, or if you sees something inside, you can jest bet a possum dinnah dat dar is a genuine article also, dis am suah and certain. Now, if dar is a niggah in dis hall what hab neber heard ob de Jas. Boss case, he am a subject dat needs considable lighten' on a most wital subject. Dis case am one ob de best subjects dat I knows on, and de great proof ob its merits am its imitators, whose name am legion. I done remembers dis heah Keystone factory when Mr. C. N. Thorpe took hold ob it. He done looked ober de field an' saw dat dar was a chance for a good case, and he saw dat de Boss was a good one, and he jess

sailed in. First, he made de case eben better, den he advertised all ober de country, an' de jewelers ob de land begin to buy, an' when one ob de boys bought one he showed it to his girl and his mama-in-law, and dey jess blowed and blowed 'bout de ole mans case, until de whole land was full ob it. Den Mr. Thorpe, he done made dem in a new way, he jess bought machinery of ebery kind, he said he would make dem better an' cheaper, an' I say wid all de emphaticness I have, dat he done it an' don't you forget it!!!

What niggah is dat who says I need 'nt hollar so, I was bound to make dat deaf old niggah, Deacon Hencoop Snowball, who has a snide filled case hear dat. I also remarks as dey say on de stage, dat I'll knock de porus plaster off de next chap as makes remarks on my style.

But to do dis, Mr. Thorpe done had hard work, but he done found a gemmen by de name ob Howard L. Roberts, who proved to be one ob dose fortunate selections, dat a man makes some time, de right man in de right place, an' so great an' valuable was dis sistance, dat he became de Secretary and Treasurer ob de whole business, an' I wishes to impress on my hearers right heah, de importance ob doin' ebery ting well in order to get along. An' Mr. Thorpe, he always keep a sharp lookout for good men, he neber made de mistake ob trying fill a round hole wid a square post. An' when eber a man fits in de right place, you can bet a watermelon dat good work will be done. In a short time de enterprise ob dese folks it 'gin to tell, an' orders an' orders de jess poured in. Mr. Thorpe, he done tell me once it jess nearly scared to boots off him, when he seed dat ebery one was jess bound to hab a Boss case. He call on his friend, Geo. W. Childs, one ob de few great and good men ob dis country. He am de man what am a friend to eberybody, he am a man whose heart am bigger dan his fortune, an' his fortune is a stunner, an' he am got 'nough money to buy a possum supper an' a bottle ob bears grease for ebery colored person in dis land, an' I'se suah dat if he thought dey needed it, he'd do it, suah. Well, he joined in wid Mr. Thorpe, and dey built a great big factory in a short time, and thought it was big enough to last till de next Centennial, but smart as dey was, dey was not cute enough dis time, for de people was jess goin' to hab de Boss case, so dey put up an odder and bigger factory, an' rub der hans' and grin an' said, well, we jess fix 'em dis time, but Lawd 'bress you honeys, dey had not got dar yet, so dey jess bought de whole square an' put an odder big factory, and done fix de new factory so dat dey can put on more buildims in 'bout as short a time as a cheap filled case will wear, an' dats a powerful short time I want you niggahs to know.

Now at de very start, Mr. Thorpe he done make dat Boss case so good dat he know for suah, dat it last 20 years, an' he say so, and he put in a guarantee.

Mr. President, "I done wants to know how dat Mr. Thorpe know dat case would wear for 20 years, kase you said he done said dat at de first."

"Look heah, Mr. Ignoramus Robinson, you always was a fool niggah an' always axin' questions 'bout some foolish ting, now if you would jess keep your ears as wide open as you do dat 7x9 mouth of yours, you would be a great deal smarter den you is.

At de time what Mr. Thorpe bought dis case shop, dey had been made fo' 20 years, an' I done tell you dat Mr. Thorpe, he made dem better. I doan' mind answerin' questions, but I dose hate a fool, an' eny mo' remarks like dat an' Ignoramus will be called out to interview de Foolkiller. Well, de people dey soon found all 'bout de Boss case an' bought dem by de thousands.

But what I wants to call your 'ticular 'tention to de conduct ob de Snide case makers, as soon as dey seed de success ob de Boss, dey done said we will jess make em too. So dey rushes off to de printer an' says Mr. Printer, we 'se giwneter make a filled case, an' we wants you to make us a pretty guarantee, you can say dat it will wear for 20 years, an' if you hab room on de guarantee, you can make it fo' mo' den 20 years, will make no difference.

Den dey calls de foreman down stairs an' ax him how little gold he could make a cheap case wid, dey done melt up a pendent bow ob de Boss case, an' in a short time de first Snide case was out, an' some poor debil what bought it was cheated. De foreman, he said, he was suah dat dey case would weah long 'nough to stand de handlin' ob de workmen an' de sellers, an' if dey hung dem up on a string whar nothin' could touch it, an' de sun did not shine on it or de wind strike it, den he felt 'tolerable certain dat dey would weah for mo' den 20 years.

Now gemmen, you all sees what de word Snide am. It am a word dat hab but one meanin', we hab lots ob words in de English, Language dat means many tings, but Snide only means one ting, an' I doan know ob any ting dat so fully fits it as de word. Snide filled case, you see I hab tied one to Towsers tail, an' I jess knows dat dog feels powerful mean, dey do say it makes a man feel mean to carry one ob dem. I know dat a man tells a good many lies when he has one ob dem, as he 'se always tellin' his friends dat it is a Boss or dat he bought hit kase he could not get de Boss, and many odder excuses and lies. Now gemmen, a man wid a Boss case in his pocket am as proud as a dog wid two tails or a man wid a mouth full ob chewin' gum. It am, my deah heahers, a sign ob a gentleman or a lady, it says dat de weaher' am a person of culchah an' sense, an' makes you de envy ob ebery person dat you meet. De dogs won't bark at you, watermelons will taste sweeter, you won't snore in your sleep, an' you will be a heap sight handsomer den you is without one, an' my closed advice ise to buy de Boss case.

In my next lectuah, I shall gib you some pints on de Boss case and cultah, as I is gwineer go to Philadelphia, an' I'm 'quainted wid de people ob de factory, an' I'll jess get myself full ob pints 'bout de Boss an' de Snide, an' I'll jess make de wool ob de directors stand on end wid de facts dat I'll shoot off at you all. You heah my horn.

De poet ob de sciety, Chestnut Snowstorm, will close de exercises wid a pome, it am addressed to de sufferin' millions of Europe. Chestnut, he am very much opposed to de nobility, but I can't say dat I is as der' is noble blood rushin' thro' my veins at a two-forty gait, dat jess makes my old heart get up an' thump wid pride for my ancestors, and some ob dese ebenigs' I'se gwinter gib you a lectuah on true nobility, an' its relation to de Jas. Boss case. Now we will listen to de pome:

A POME.

Dedicated to de down trodden masses ob Europe, by Chestnut Snowstorm.

Does not ebery drop of manly blood
Dat throbs thy busy heart,
Urge thee on to a better,
To a higher, nobler part.

Rouse ebery dormant feelin'
Widin thy slumberin' soul,
To be a slave no longer,
'Neath King and Queens control.

To be a man in all respects;
Noble, brave and free,
Livin' as de Lawd intended,
On a broad equality.

Wid no Kings or Queens among thee,
To lib at thy expense,
To bid thee forth to battle,
To die in der defense.

Who hab no thought about thee,
No care for thee or thine,
But am unjustly rulin' o'er thee
By a right they call divine.

An' thou like slaves dat hath been
scourged
By an angry master's hands,
Submissive thou dust obey
Der mandates an' commands.

Even tho' it be thy brudders,
Dat hab risin' to be free,
Dat refuse to be slaves longer,
Or bend de supple knee.

An' thou fear or lub ob gold
Will battle 'gainst der cause,
To win from thy base rulers
A few words ob applause.

Den rouse up men and wimmin
Ob ebery land an' race,
An' never buy a movement
Widout de Jas. Boss patent case.



Our artist, Paintbrush Snowcrystal, hab sent in dis picture. Hit am called "Going to de Market," you will see de great difference in de way dese goods get into de market. De Boss case am goin' by de wagon load while de Snide am sneakin' in on de poor dogs tail. I think dat Paintbrush hab covered hisself wid glory in dis picture and it will be hung up in de hall in a prominent place, in a plush frame.

Jim Slowpace, de messenger ob de society hab jess landed, wid dis conundrum from Wishbone, de funnyman, he done sent it by de telegraph company wid 40 cts. charges, it reads dis way:

Gemmen Enlightners, "Why am de Boss case like a loaf ob bread? Answer. Kase you can't get along wid out hit."

Dis am referred to de Foolkiller, who'll make report at de next meetin' an' if it am not worf 40 cts. Wishbone will be killed. An' I tinks his wife hab better be practicin' befo' de glass in her widow's weeds.

MRS. EAGLES, an elderly woman of Campbell County, Va., expressed the wish shortly before her death that her gold watch be buried with her. The wish was carried out, and within a week the grave was opened in the night and the watch stolen.

Engravers' Leather Pads.



	Ring Pads.			Solid Pads.	
Diameter,	4	5	6	7	8 inches.
Price each,	\$.50	.55	.75	1.00	1.25

Tallman & McFadden,
No. 1025 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

To The Trade.

I make a specialty of supplying the trade with

Stones for Jobbing Purposes.

Parties having Jewelry out of which the stones have been lost, sending their orders by mail or express, will have them promptly attended to. A large stock of Cameos, Pearls, Turquoise, Garnets, Amethysts, Doublets, Foil Backs, White and Colored Imitation Stones, Brazilian Bees, etc., on hand.

All kinds of Settings done for the trade.

Send for Price List.

WM. ARCHIBALD, 73 Nassau Street, N. Y.



Aikin, Lambert & Co.,

23 Maiden Lane, New York.

Manufacturers of

Gold Pens, Holders, Pencils,
Toothpicks & Novelties.

New Goods for Fall and Holiday Trade.

"Show Case and Fancy Tray" Assortments in different styles.

DIAMONDS—Loose and Mounted.

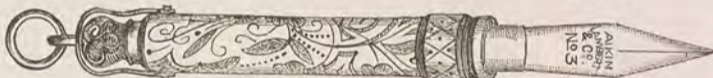
WATCHES—Swiss and American, of all grades and makes.

JEWELRY—Gold, Silver and Rolled Plate.

Special Attention to Mail Orders.



Also a fine assortment of
Diamond Ornamented
CASES,



Clark's Ring Rolls.



Patented May 25, 1885.

The value of a convenient tool by which nearly all kinds of finger rings may be quickly enlarged, need not be urged to any jeweler. The rolls now patented have been thoroughly tested in practical use, and will be found to meet all requirements of the trade. They will be especially valuable to those selling from a limited stock. Fine diamond and other stone rings may be enlarged to fit customers while they wait.

The above rolls are adapted to be held in the vise found upon any watchmaker's bench. They are highly polished, and rings enlarged upon them usually require no additional polishing. If properly operated, the work is done quickly, in a uniform and satisfactory manner.

Price, \$12.00.

Manufactured only by

CLARK, GIDDINGS & CO., Sterling, Ill.,

Manufacturers of Clark's Patent Pendant Bow Pliers, Clark's Patent Comfort Glass Cases, and Clark's Patent Simplicity Lamps. For sale by Jobbers.

ROYAL ROBES OF AFRICAN KINGS.

I must tell you just how the kings that we met were dressed. King No. 1 had three different kinds of blankets wrapped around him as he sat on his throne, which was an empty gin cask with an old native mat thrown over it. King No. 2 came marching in with nothing on but an old coat, which looked like one of Lord Nelson's cast-off-coats. The lace on the sleeves came down to his fingers' ends and the broad collar with the fancy facings folded back to his shoulders. He was accompanied by a servant who carried an umbrella over him. King No. 3 had on a green coat which formerly belonged to one of the London sharpshooters. He also wore a vest. These two articles constituted his entire wardrobe. There were seven Kings at the meeting, and all were dressed in a similar fashion. One of them had brass rings on his ankles and three or four iron rings on his arms. The servants placed before us seven bottles of palm wine, one from each King. We asked for water, saying we did not drink wine, and water was brought up. The Kings bore themselves with great dignity throughout the entire interview.

—Congo Letter.

A CENTURY'S CHANGES.

The towels, soaps and hair trunks which once blossomed in hotels.

Look at the great changes that have been wrought in hotels during the past century. How marked has been the improvement and how wonderful the advancement. Everything has been changed. Even the towels have been changed!

Electric bells, consisting of a long and alert wire, with an overcoat button at one end and a reticent boy at the other, have taken the place of the human voice and a low-browed red elm club. Where once we were compelled to fall down a dark, narrow staircase, now we can go down the elevator or wander down the wrong stairway and find ourselves in the laundry.

Where once we were mortified by being compelled to rise at table, reach nine feet and stab a porous pancake with our fork, meantime wiping the milk gravy out of a large yellow bowl with our coat-tails, now we can hire a tall, lithe gentleman in a full-dress suit to pass us the pancakes.

One hundred years, on their swift pinions, have borne away the big and earnest dinner-bell and the sway-backed hair trunk that surprised a man so when he sat down upon it to consider what clothes he would put on first.

All these evidences of our crude, embryotic existence are gone, and in their places we have electric bells and Saratoga trunks wherein we may conceal our hotel room and still have space left for our clothes.

Men as well as hotels and hotel soap, have changed. Where once a cake of soap would only last a few weeks, science has come in and perfected a style of pink soap, flavored with vanilla, that will last for years, and a new slippery-elm towel that is absolutely impervious to moisture. Hand in hand, this soap and towel go gaily down the corridors of time, welcoming the coming and speeding the parting guest, jumping deftly out of the hands of the aristocracy into the hands of a receiver, but always calm, smooth and latherless.

BILL NYE.

NEW YORK NOTES.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF PEOPLE AND THINGS.

What "J. L. S." knows about Travelling Men and Jewelers. Who they are and what they are doing.

S. N. Jenkins, with Aikin, Lambert & Co., New York, is out west, having a regular boom. There are few jewelers who can stand the persuasive eloquence of Jenkins.

F. H. Carpenter, with Floyd, Pratt & Rounds, Boston, has just returned from Europe, where he spent his vacation. Carpenter says nothing equals the beans and girls of Boston.

Dean Southworth, of D. C. Percival & Co., Boston, has gone down to New Bedford to raise pumpkins. Dean says he succeeded in raising one very fine species, that he calls the Jas. Boss. Says he eats them three times a day.

J. A. Pitt, Manager of the Montreal branch of Smith & Patterson, Boston, reports a big trade, and lots of fish. Pitt swears by the Boss.

P. E. Robinson, with Aikin, Lambert & Co., said to be one of the best salesmen on the road, reports a good trade.

H. F. Hayes, with Floyd, Pratt & Rounds, Boston, is one of the crack salesmen of New England.

Ed. Hardy, with D. C. Percival & Co., better known as the "Terror," is a good salesman, good-looking, and a good fellow. It is said all jewelers lay off on the day that the "Terror" arrives, in order to do justice to the occasion.

Julius Klein, with Henry May, N. Y., has just returned from a very successful trip, and is off on another. Julius says he likes to travel, so that he can sell Boss cases.

Whitney Bros., of Boston, are doing a good business, and have many friends in the trade made by their pluck and energy.

The celebrated brigade of Lissauer & Sondheim, N. Y., consisting of Krailsheimer, Veit, Lowman, Bracher and Green, are making things warm all over the country, and are selling stacks of goods. They are a set of genial and clever salesmen whose places it would be hard to fill. They keep Max Kallman on the jump, and it is a lively crowd that can get away with Max.

Mr. C. M. Frazier with H. M. Smith & Co., can certainly dispose of as many goods as any other gentleman on the road, and is a clever and popular gentleman.

Mr. H. R. Bateman of the same house, H. M. Smith & Co., is also a gentleman that will make trade for any house that is fortunate enough to secure his services.

Messrs. S. F. Meyers & Co., New York, will, during the present month, place upon the market a new initial ring of their own make, called "The Regent."

J. T. Scott & Co., report the greatest trade they have ever had, and if push and ability go for anything, Clem and Jim, as they are called on the "Lane," ought to get there.

Frank Simmons, of Henry Ginnell & Co., N. Y., says the old house has been gaining ground rapidly this year, and I am glad to hear it.

Stern Bros. & Co.,

30 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Importers of Diamonds.

Jobbers in all Grades of American Watches.

Novelties in
Ornamented and "Diamond Set" Watch Cases.

Our stock in this line is one of the Most Complete to be found in the trade.

HUNT & FULLER,
Manufacturing Jewelers,

73 Nassau Street, N. Y.

Diamond Mountings Made to Order.

We make a Specialty of repairing jewelry of all kinds. Particular attention given to all branches of the trade.

Original Designs for Badges.

Two Specialties

Which every watchmaker should become acquainted with.

Farjeon's Genuine American Pure Silk Guards and Vest Chains.
(Assorted patterns in each dozen.)

Farjeon's Celebrated Juergensen Mainsprings.

(Width and strength arranged to correspond with Dennison's gauge.)

A sample dozen Guards sent on receipt of \$2, or a dozen assorted Vest Chains on receipt of \$1.75. Parties selling these Guards are supplied with a handsome Sign. Juergensen Mainsprings, \$12 per gross at Farjeon's & Co., 25 John St., New York.

R. & L. Friedlander.

We have purchased lately a number of finely finished bevel

Window Clocks.

Reduced Price,
\$5.00

THE material used in the manufacture of these clocks is of the very best. The figures are burnt into the glass, so that it is impossible for the gilding to wear off. These clocks are sold by other houses for \$10 and \$12 each. We will sell them at the very low price of \$5 net. They are bevel-edged, and 14 inches in diameter.

We have on hand a full line of SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES.

SOLID GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY.
WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, AND OPTICAL GOODS.

Send for our Latest Circular and Price Lists.

Just issued a fine Catalogue of RINGS AND WATCHES.

Send business card for the same.

65 and 67 Nassau Street, } New York.
Factory, 50 Bond Street,

Messrs. Marx Weiss, look happy, and ought to, as their sales are large, have good men on the road, and are in fact a clever and popular house, that deserves well at the hands of the trade.

W. W. Mansfield, Portland, Me., is establishing himself with the trade at a rate that makes old fogies look over their glasses.

Messrs. G. L. Dillingham, G. B. Evans, and C. H. Dewey, with N. H. White, are doing a land-office business, but as they are clever boys and travel for a popular house, it is not to be wondered at.

C. G. Alford & Co., still keep up the rapid gait in the trade with which they commenced. Some say this is the "Maud S." house of the jewelry business.

E. H. Martins, of Smith & Patterson, Boston, reports a good trade.

Mr. Ludwig Hirsch, the New York representative of Messrs. Koch and Dreyfus, of New Orleans, has moved his office to 41 Maiden Lane. This is a case where a first-class house is represented by a first-class man, and I know of no more hard working and painstaking agent on the "Lane" than this same Mr. Hirsch. He is genial and pleasant at all times, and as is well-known, represents one of the best houses in the country, and I wish both the success they deserve.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. J. Cluin, of Lowell, Mass., in Boston a short time ago. He is just fitting up a fine store, which is to lay over anything in the Bay State, and when Mr. Cluin starts he generally gets there in a way that excites the admiration of his friends, and the envy of his competitors. He is a genial, pleasant gentleman. Has made his mark in the trade, and has only been in it for a short time. We are sure that a man who can get away with the Western Union Telegraph Co., is very apt to succeed in whatever he undertakes, and that he did so, is shown by an extract from the Boston Globe.

"There was a lively and protracted controversy yesterday over the right of the Western Union Telegraph Company to erect a pole at the easterly corner of Central and Prescott streets, opposite the Southwick block. There is an electric light pole and a stone post on the corner, and in the winter the abutters complain of the difficulty of keeping the sidewalks and crossing clear of ice. The Dracut road's tracks are close to the corner, and this causes trouble too. The telegraph company presented its petition to the board of aldermen for permission to put up the poles, and that body referred it to its street committee. Yesterday morning the employes of the telegraph company appeared and had succeeded in removing the paving and excavating quite a hole before they were interrupted. The principal objector was Mr. J. J. Cluin, who made a forcible argument against erecting the pole, because of the accumulation of ice and snow it would cause in the winter. He said it had been the custom of the aldermen to grant the petitions for poles, without consulting the wishes of the abutters, and that the telegraph company would put up a pole and string a wire to it before the property owners had a chance to object.

It is thought that the intention of the telegraph men was to get the matter so far ahead that protest would be practically useless, but Mr. Cluin was too quick for them."

POINTERS.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RETAIL TRADE.

Brief bits of gossip, giving in a general way, the best places to buy your goods.

William Archibald, 73 Nassau Street, New York, makes a specialty of supplying the trade with precious stones, of which he keeps a large and varied assortment.

Persons wishing fine tools, need go no further than Tallman & McFadden, 1025 Market Street, Philadelphia, whose advertisement appears in another column. For quality, the goods kept by this firm can not be surpassed, and prices are decidedly favorable.

Specialties in gold pens, holders, pencils, toothpicks, and other novelties, are announced in another column by the firm of Aiken Lambert & Co., of 23 Maiden Lane, New York. Their new goods for Fall and Holiday trade are well worth examining.

The firm of T. B. Hagstoz & Co., (limited), importers, manufacturers and jobbers, 916 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, make a half-page special announcement in this issue of the KEYSTONE. Read the advertisement, for it especially concerns you, and the statements made in it, may be taken upon trust, for a more reliable firm cannot be found.

Of the New York diamond importers, no house stands higher in the estimation of the trade than that of Stern Bros. & Co., 30 Maiden Lane. They deal also in all grades of American watches, as indicated by their advertisement in this KEYSTONE.

Hunt & Fuller, manufacturing jeweler, 73 Nassau Street, New York, make a specialty of jewelry repairs sent them by the trade. They also furnish and execute original designs for badges.

Farjeon & Co., 25 John Street, New York, announce two specialties for the Fall trade. The first is their genuine American silk guard and vest chain, assorted patterns in each dozen; and the second is the celebrated Juergensen Mainspring. Prices of each in their advertisement on page 14.

AFTER a long and careful study of the subject of blow-pipes, Mr. Horace Jenkins, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, has constructed and patented what is claimed to be the only absolutely practical and perfect blow-pipe ever made, and it is so pronounced by experts who have used them, and the testimonials are the highest that can be written in praise of the Perfection Blower, which will be manufactured by The Jenkins-Wilson Manufacturing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., whose "ad" appears in this issue. The sale in advance from circulars mailed to New York, Brooklyn and Cleveland has been most gratifying.

Those elegant window clocks, at once attractive and useful are offered to the trade for the extremely low figure of \$5, by R. & L. Friedlander, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York. For description of clocks and other goods sold by this reliable firm, consult their advertisement in this number.

LAPP & FLERSHEM, Wholesale Dealers in everything needed by Jewelers. Publishers of "The Busiest House in America" Catalogue, without our name or address. Every Retail Jeweler can have one with his name and town on it by making application, accompanied by business card.

77, 79 and 81 State St., Chicago.

Col. J. M. Rutherford, Auctioneer, Specialty made of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc.

Sales made only for established jewelers in their regular places of business. Am a practical jeweler, with an experience of 25 years as a special salesman. Can refer to over 100 jewelers, for whom I have made successful sales in all parts of the United States. Address, Room 7, 618 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Ludwig Lehmann,

Manufacturer of

FANCY PAPER BOXES FOR THE JEWELRY TRADE EXCLUSIVELY

122 Fulton Street, New York.

We publish no catalogue, but will furnish prices and samples on application.

Removes tarnish instantly. Nothing succeeds like success.

D. C. Winans,

Proprietor and Manufacturer of

Winans' Household Cleaning Paste,

For cleaning silver and plated ware of all kinds.

OFFICE: Room 28, 69 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

Would solicit orders from the 22,000 subscribers to THE KEYSTONE for a trial box of the above named paste. No scrubbing or scouring. It contains no acid, or anything injurious to silver. Send 25 cents for trial box as above.

Works like Magic.

This Snap is open for 30 days longer.
Snap No. 2.



Buffalo, N. Y.

The busy Jewelers' offer for 90 days from August 1st.



They will send three of their celebrated Initial Rings, solid gold, 6 diamonds, Encrusted Initial, for \$21 net, or if cash accompanies order, for \$20. Remember this is only for ninety days. They also carry in stock everything used and sold in a jewelry store. Their gold goods are made in their own factory.



SALESROOMS.

283 MAIN, and 2, 4, 6, and 8 SWAN STREETS.
FACTORY: 198 and 200 TERRACE STREET.

The Philadelphia Optical Co.,
(Limited.)

916 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Just Received



A full line of the celebrated "Le Peri" brand "Opera Glasses," in Oriental, White and Black Pearl, and in Black Morocco, fully equal to any in the Market.

We now control the entire production of this celebrated manufacturer, and think it will pay you to inspect them before ordering elsewhere.

Send for Circular.

Samples sent on application.

H. M. DAVIS,

No. 73 Nassau Street, Room 6, New York.

Watch Case Repairer.

Jewelers desiring first-class workmanship and prompt attention will find it to their advantage to give me a trial. Jobs sent me by mail or express will be repaired and returned promptly. Engine Turning, Springing, Jointing, Polishing and general repairing neatly and quickly executed.

L. BLATTNER,

Jewelry Auctioneer.

Sales conducted in all parts of the United States.

For particulars, address

223 FRANKLIN STREET, ALLEGHENY, PA.

Correspondence confidential.

A. R. BRATTIN,

Wholesale Jeweler,

Watchmakers Tools and Material, and Jewelers Supplies a Specialty.

N. W. Corner Seventh and Delaware Streets,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

JAMES B. BAKER,

Successor to

Rem. P. Davis & Co.,

1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Manufacturing and Repairing a Specialty.



A GRIP WORTH KNOWING.

By referring to the cut in this column, you will see how an ingenious contrivance, patented by Mr. J. P. Delany, of No. 2 Astor House, holds down the rebellious necktie. This collar-button grips the tie and holds it in a clutch from which there is no escape. The invention is very appropriately called the "Grip."



HOUGHTON & CO.,

Manchester, N. H.

Manufacturers of face plates and slide rests. Prices reasonable, and quality guaranteed. Ask your jobber for one approval.

Genuine American Mainsprings

For all American and Foreign Watches.

If you want something better than you have been using, give them a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Manufactured by the Columbia Watch Spring and Jewel Company, (succeeding the Elliott & Moseley Watch Spring Co.,) Elgin, Ill. Manufacturers of genuine American mainsprings, jewels, jewel settings and allied goods.



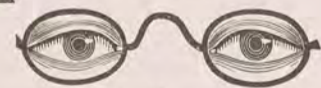
W. W. Coomes & Co.

Successors to

JACOB COLTON & CO.,

Established 1826.

Manufacturers of



Gold and Silver Spectacles,
Gold Eye-Glasses,
And Gold and Silver Thimbles.
Long Meadow, Mass.

A Rare Chance!

We have an immense stock of WATCH CRYSTALS, all sizes, first quality, to make room for our Optical goods. We quote the following prices, terms cash with order:

Geneva,	gross,	\$1.10
Lunette,	"	.80
Mi. Concave,	"	1.75
Thick Flat and Thin,	"	4.00

Send your orders at once, while the assortments are complete, as we will not duplicate these goods.

M. ZINEMAN, & BRO.,

130 South Ninth Street, Phila.



T. B. Hagstoz & Co.,

(Limited)

Importers,
Manufacturers and Jobbers.



One of the few houses that protect the dealers' interests

916 Chestnut Street, - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.

Keystone 14 K.
and
Swiss Cases.

Eagle Gold
and
Wheat Gold Cases.

Boss Filled
and
Star Filled Cases.

Special Features.

We do not sell at retail, and never have.
We do not sell your customers and endeavor to sell you also.
You will never meet your customers in our office.
We take as much care in filling small orders as we do in large ones.

Monarch Filled
and
Gem Filled Cases.

Keystone Silver,
Leader Silver, and
Silveroid Cases.

Elgin and Spring-
field Movements
a specialty.

Rolled Plate and Fire Gilt Chains.

HORACE A. JENKINS.

The Jenkins-Wilson Manufacturing Co.,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, U. S. A.

C. N. WILSON.

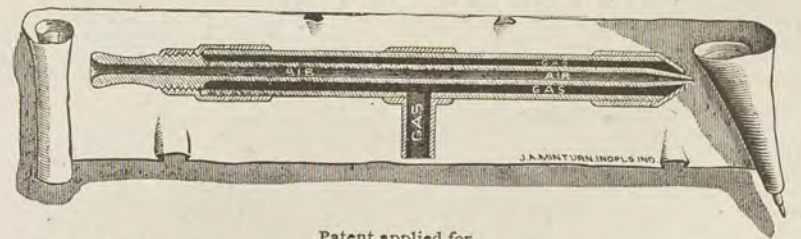


The Practical Jeweler at Work.

General Manufacturers of Perfection Blow Pipes

For Jewelers, Plumbers, Dentists, Glass Blowers, etc.,

Sectional
view
of the



Patent applied for.

Only Absolutely Practical and Perfect Blow Pipe ever made.

DIRECTIONS.

Attach the rubber tubing to any gas jet and when ready to use, turn the gas into the hose, and light; turn the mouth piece to the left and continue to turn until you have obtained the size blaze you desire for the class of work you want to do. The size and shape of the blaze is regulated by turning the mouth piece from right to left or left to right, thus increasing or decreasing the pressure. Then when you have properly adjusted the blaze, place the mouth piece to your lips and blow. You will find that the blaze will be steady and perfectly round, and will perform the work in a superior manner, with less than one-half of the labor of the common blower. You adjust your material as you have been accustomed, (see cut) and proceed to heat the article, etc. The blaze can be carried from one part of the bench to another, or to any part of the room by the Perfection Blower. The Perfection Blower gives general satisfaction and is so guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded.

DESCRIPTION.

The Perfection Blower is 6 3/4 inches in length and weighs 3 ounces, and is constructed of light nicked brass and turned cherry wood and is 1/4 of an inch in diameter. The mouth piece is attached to an air tube that passes through the blower and connects with the burner at the end where the air and gas is mixed. This tube is brass and is incased by a wood covering in which is contained the gas, which passes out through the burner and mixes with the current of air, as shown in engravings. The blaze can be regulated from the size of a knitting needle to a large flame, and when desired, the heat can be made intense, although ordinarily, the heat is from two to three times hotter than the ordinary blower, thus it requires less blowing and the metal is heated more rapidly and easily. The instrument is an ornament to any workman's bench, and is convenient to handle, and can be held in the mouth with comfort and ease without the use of the hands.

THE ADVANTAGES.

(1.) Its weight is only three ounces. (2.) It can be held in the mouth without the use of the hands. (3.) The blaze can be regulated from the size of a needle to the largest flame necessary in the trade in which is used a blowpipe. (4.) The heat is regulated by the pressure of air, the harder blown, the hotter, etc. (5.) It is the only blowpipe in the world where the blaze can be carried from one point to another, or any distance, according to the amount of hose attached. (6.) To regulate the heat and flame, together with transferring the flame to any part of the bench or room is what every jeweler must have, and we give it cheap. (7.) It is absolutely gas proof. (8.) It is a perfect non-conductor of heat. (9.) It is pronounced the only blowpipe on earth that is a complete success, that reaches and fulfills the every requirement in each business in which it is used. (10.) The only blower on which money will be refunded if unsatisfactory. (11.) It is new, but is fast reaching out and falling into the hands of practical workmen all over the world. (12.) We challenge the world for its equal. (13.) It is the only blowpipe in the world where two tubes are used, one in the other. Air in one and gas in the other. Thus it is separated, and there is no possible way of inhaling gas. (14.) Send for descriptive circular and prices, Address Lock Box 2308.

The Jenkins-Wilson Manufacturing Co.,

Office: Vance Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A.

Lock Box 2308.

Wareroom and Factory: BRIGHTWOOD SUBURB.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Prices.

THE FLECK O' GOLD.

The Little Golden Gopher Found Only in the Devil's Bite.

There is found in the chasm of the Devil's Bite, and there alone, a curious little animal which is generally known as the fleck o' gold, though it also rejoices in the equally glittering names of the golden guide and the golden gopher. The little fellow undoubtedly belongs to the gopher tribe. The fleck o' gold is of a general golden hue. This hue represents the various shades of gold from the duller colors of the precious metal in its native state to the brilliancy given by the stamp of the mint. The duller hues are blended on the body, while the brighter one spreads itself along the tail. This tail is the glory of the fleck o' gold and the wonder of the beholder. Fifteen inches in length, or more than three times as long as the little animal of which it is such a dazzling continuation, this tail is as the glance of gold. It is instinct with action, an action which has no apparent purpose but that of display, and jerks and writhes, curls and twists, with the swiftness and light of a sun ray. The fleck o' gold is vainglorious concerning this tail, and when for his own edification he folds it many times around his body, transforming himself into a ball of burnished bullion, the brilliant exhibition pleads hard in extenuation of the little fellow's vanity.

The fleck o' gold digs deep and his burrow is regarded as an unfailing indication of the presence of gold. As a matter of course, many and diverse speculations are extant in regard to the origin of this singular and brilliant little animal. The theory most advanced and believed in is that the fleck o' gold was at first but a common gopher, but that the constant contact with the golden soil in which he burrowed so flecked his coat with the precious yellow particles that Nature herself at last took cognizance of the matter and the golden coat was made hereditary. The extraordinary length of the tail is accounted for by the supposition that it is a sympathetic growth, designed especially by nature as a brilliant advertising vehicle of the hidden riches of the Devil's Bite.—*Wyoming Letter.*

DIAMOND MINING.

The Process by which the Sparkling Gems are obtained in South Africa.

J. G. Doolittle, of Colorado Springs, who has spent many years in the diamond fields of Africa, says that "The process of mining for diamonds is much different from ideas the people of America have of mining. It is not carried on as similar work would probably be done in this country. They don't sink shafts and honey comb the bowels of the earth into long tunnels and little chambers. Diamond claims are generally about three hundred yards square, and every inch of the dirt in that space is dug up, carefully looked through and then carted away. The richest stones are found in a bed of clay about two hundred feet below the surface, but the earth from the top down to the clay is studded more or less with clusters, consequently that is the reason miners excavate their entire claim instead of sinking shafts. The industry is very expensive, therefore the men who do the dig-

Authorized Capital, \$25,000.

Marston & Fechner, Jewelry Auctioneers,
4 1/2 Franklin Square, Troy, N. Y.

With an experience of over twenty years in selling in every State in the Union, we cordially invite a correspondence from jewelers wishing to reduce their stock or retire from business. We contract guaranteeing from 75 to 95 per cent. of cost, with no expense to owner. We have saved many jewelers from bankruptcy. All correspondence and business must be directed and conducted through headquarters at Troy, N. Y.

Wm. E. Marston, St. Clair Fechner, S. A. Boyle, G. C. Lewis, Auctioneers.



H. H. HEINRICH,
Chronometer Manufacturer, and Agent for K. Zimmerman Watches.

No. 14 John Street, New York.

Chronometers sold on installments on terms to suit the purchaser.
Chronometers to Rent. \$5 per month.

This cut is a Marine chronometer with Heinrich's adjustable balance. Certificate from U. S. observatory. In order to give an opportunity of examining and testing my chronometers, I will rent them out at the rate of \$5 per month, payable in advance. To those desiring to purchase chronometers, after examining them, an allowance of the first month's rent will be made from purchasing price. A large stock of new and second-hand marine chronometers on hand for the trade. All my second-hand chronometers are in the very best condition, readjusted, and look like new. **Springing and Adjusting with C. A. Paillard's Palladium Balance Springs a Specialty.**

The Original Gold Crown Filled Rings -

To meet the demand for a lower priced Gold Filled Ring, we are now making in connection with the Crown Ring, a second quality stamped as above.



Second quality.

We manufacture for the Jobbing Trade only.

McCall & Newman,

625 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



Chicago Gold Pen Manufacturing Co.,

70 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Manufacturers of Gold Pens, Holders, Pencils and Toothpicks.



Largest and most complete line in the West. Repointing and Repairing a Specialty.
W. H. BURTON, Manager.

Music Boxes.

SUPERIOR QUALITY



J. R. Painter's

Wholesale and Retail Salesrooms,
1208 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Old Music Boxes carefully repaired by experienced Workmen from Switzerland.

N. B.—Special attention given to Jewelers' Trade.

Established 1848.

Cooper Mainsprings.

Tempered Hairsprings.

The reason why the Cooper Mainsprings are now being used by all careful watchmakers is that they are the best springs made. They are the only springs with a record of twenty years use in all sections of the country which has successfully stood climatic changes. A record of twenty years has proven 50 per cent. less loss by breakage in the Cooper Mainsprings than of any others. They have been used by the most careful watchmakers since 1866. They are made of superior steel, admirably tempered, and retain their elasticity or spring power. We have them for the Waltham, Elgin, Howard, Hampden, Springfield, Rockford and Lancaster American Watches, also for Swiss and English. These goods must be purchased from us direct as we sell only to the retail jewelry trade.

Address

COOPER & BRO.,

Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Supplies, 35 S. 4th Street, Philadelphia.



Henry C. Haskell,
14 John Street, New York.

Maker of Fine Jewelry, etc.
Badges, Medals and Trophies from original Designs for Outdoor Sports.

Send for Catalogues and Estimates.

ging make very little money out of it as compared to the diamond merchants and traders. They are the men who make the fortunes. In answer to a question he admitted that natives were hired to do the work, but as a general rule they are so indolent and unreliable that operations proceed very slowly. "Does it get hot in the mines? Well, I should say. It would roast the life out of a white man." When the fields near Kimberley, in Griqualand West, were first discovered, an attempt was made to work them with white men, but it soon proved disastrous, and the operators were compelled to employ native negroes, Zulus and Basutos. They stood the heat all right, but became such consummate thieves that the claim owners lost considerable money through them for a long time at first. They would conceal the stones about their person and at night carry them out. Finally a law was adopted and put into force compelling the diggers to work without clothing of any kind on them. This for a time proved to be of little benefit, and the bosses were puzzled to find some scheme that they could use that would prevent the robberies. It was discovered, after depriving the diggers of their clothing, that they could conceal stones between their toes, keep them there all day and get away with them at night. Now every man's feet are carefully examined when he leaves the mines of an evening, and no more robberies are perpetrated."

When asked how miners judged the value of a diamond in the rough, Mr. Doolittle replied that every firm kept a supply of alum on hand, and all specimens are compared with lumps of that material, and the closer a stone resembles the color of alum the more valuable it is considered. The stones, however, always have a peculiar shape. They are either eight or ten-sided, run to a point, and one side of the point is invariably flat. Nowadays the product of these particular mines is sold at Kimberley, a town that has sprung up near there, where many London merchants have located. A few diamond cutters have also opened shops there and do a good business. The market there is generally active, and miners receive their own price; but that is regulated by the customary opinion of those who claim to be judges. But the diamond cutter is the only man who can judge the real value of a stone. The miners go to the dealers with their products divided into two classes, and then they sell at 60 to 125 and as high as 150 shillings a stone. The dealer who buys divides his purchases into four classes, and generally puts the price up on the very best stones, so that he realizes about double what he paid. By the time a stone goes through the cutter's hands, is mounted and placed on the market, it has reached a figure six or eight times larger than the miner realized. Mr. Doolittle said that he was in Kimberly when the great Rhodes stone was found, and a dealer there offered Mr. Rhodes £125,000 for a half interest in it, but he refused to accept the offer. The stone would not bring that amount now, but its owner has made a great deal of money off of it exhibiting it through Europe. The stone is said to be about the size of a hen's egg. Very often specimens that have every appearance of being diamonds of the first water prove to be entirely worthless and crumble to pieces in a very short time after being exposed to the air.

ROUTINE WORK.

REPOLISHING RUSTY PARTS.

"A friend" asks how can rusty pinions be restored to original polish? This depends on *how rusty*. If the pinion is badly eaten with rust, repolishing will destroy the shape of the leaves and consequently ruin it. If only slightly rusty, take a piece of peg wood and sharpen to close fit the pinion leaves and grind away the rust with the sharpened peg wood, using oil stone dust and watch oil. After the rust is removed, sharpen another peg wood and use diamondine and alcohol to bring up the polish. If the pinion is deeply rusted put in a new one.

COLORING GOLD.

"CAMEO," asks how to make green gold. Below are given the methods of producing several colors:

Green gold—18 parts pure gold, 6 pure silver. Yellow gold—pure gold, (24k.) Red gold—18 parts pure gold, 6 parts copper. Green gold—18 parts pure gold, 6 parts iron. White gold—12 parts pure gold, 12 parts pure silver.

Pure platinum, or pure silver is generally used for white work on gold. To alloy gold and iron, melt the gold in a crucible, and add the proper amount of fine iron wire and cast into an ingot. If it should be porous, re-melt, using sal-tartar as a flux.

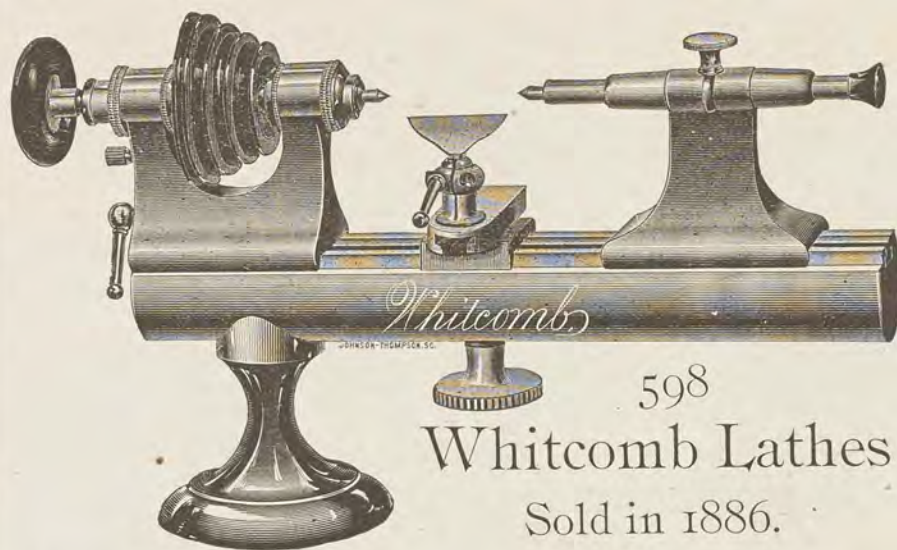
REPLACING LOST PARTS.

As many of the patrons and readers of the KEYSTONE object to having their names appear in connection with questions asked in our Workshop Notes, the management of the KEYSTONE has concluded to omit all names or initials and even residence of those asking for information, but would suggest that the writer adopted some *nom de plume*, by which he could designate his particular question or questions.

"Willing to learn" asks: 1st. What is the rule for replacing cannon pinions, hour and minute wheels when lost?

2nd. Is there any way to restore pearls which have been over-heated, and what is the best way to clean them when discolored?

There are no definite rules for these parts except relative size and number of teeth and pinion leaves. Most foreign watches have cannon pinions of ten leaves. With such the minute wheel has thirty teeth, consequently, the minute wheel has three revolutions per hour. Therefore to transmit the proper motion of the hour wheel, a proportion all right as it is four to one must be taken; that is, if the pinion on such a minute wheel has eight leaves, the hour wheel should have thirty-two teeth. If the pinion on the minute wheel has ten leaves the hour wheel has forty teeth. If the cannon pinion is lost, select one whose diameter is equal to four full teeth of the minute wheel. In repairs, in almost every instance, a stud on which the minute wheel runs, or a hole in which a pin worked to hold the minute wheel in place exists, consequently a new wheel is to be chosen of the proper size. All the especial care to be exercised is to select a wheel whose teeth and leaves correspond, so as to give the correct revolutions to the hands. As a rule, I would say a ten leaf cannon pinion requires a thirty tooth minute wheel, a twelve leaf cannon pinion a thirty-six, a fourteen leaf cannon pinion a forty-two. An eight leaf pinion on the min-

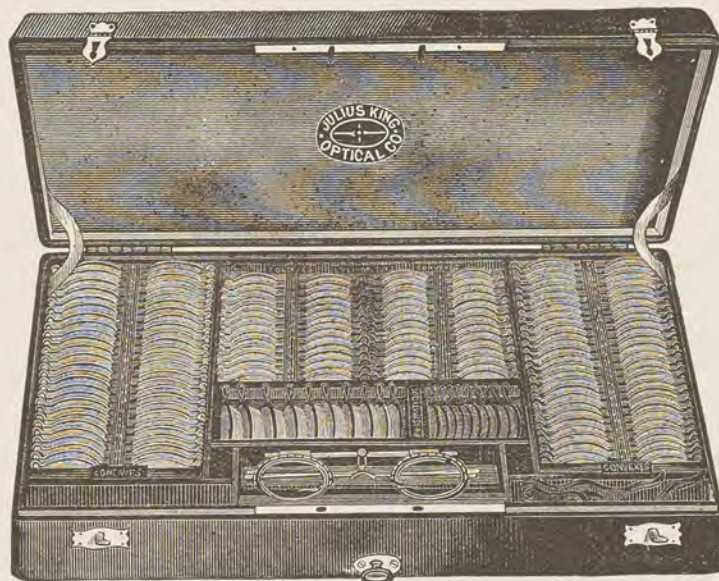


Whitcomb Lathes
Sold in 1886.
American Watch Tool Co.,
Waltham, Mass.

Julius King Optical Co.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO,
177-179-181 Superior St.

NEW YORK,
4 Maiden Lane.



Headquarters for Trial Lenses of all kinds. Eight different styles.

OUR LATEST

King's "Elite" Opera Glasses. King's "Elite" Spectacles.

Ask for the "Grab" Eye Glass. New York office in store of J. T. Scott & Co.

L. Lelong & Brother,
Gold and Silver Refiners, Assayers

AND

Sweep Smelters,

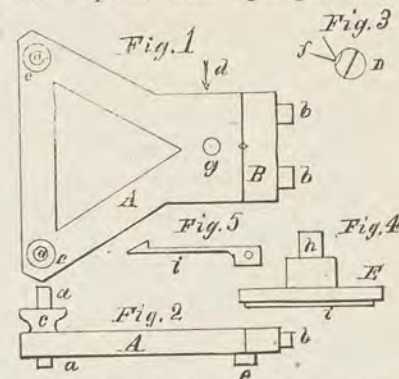
S. W. Corner Halsey and Marshall Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

ute wheel requires an hour wheel of thirty-two teeth, a ten leaf forty.

2nd. Pearls which have been over-heated are ruined. Full pearls are cleaned by simply washing with soap and water. Split or drilled pearls discolor by wetting, consequently it is well to avoid washing as much as possible. After a split pearl is discolored by water it can not be brought back to its original beauty. The trouble is pearls are formed of thin layers which can be well compared in manner of growth to an onion. And after splitting or drilling, the water gets into and between these layers and produces the darkened look.

FLAT STEEL FINISHING.

As promised in last issue of the KEYSTONE, I shall consider and give as briefly as possible, instructions for finishing and polishing flat steel, and commence by telling how to flat finish screw-heads. What is generally understood as flat steel finish is grinding and polishing steel to a dead flat surface, no matter whether it is a screw-head or an exposed ratchet. The tools required for such work are a flat tin or zinc lap, a roughened piece of plate-glass, and a tool called a gig, some call it a gate. It usually consists of a brass triangle, measuring about two inches on the sides, made of brass nearly $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch thick and shaped as shown at A, Fig. 1, which is a view from the top at Fig. 2, shows an edge view sure in the direction of the arrow d, Fig. 1. The parts in detail are the triangle A, a loose jaw B, closed by two screws b, b. This jaw clamps such pieces as need polishing on the end, as for instance screw heads, winding arbors, set squares, Swiss exposed hair spring studs; in



fact any piece which can be clamped so as to present a surface to be ground and polished. At a, a, are two screws about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter and $\frac{5}{8}$ long. These screws are threaded from end to end, and the triangle A, tapered out so these screws will run easily in A. On each of the screws a, is also a thumb nut as shown at c, Fig. 2. The object of these nuts (c) is to prevent the screws a, from turning in A, by the motion given to the screws in grinding and polishing. To carry out the process of grinding and polishing the screw head c, Fig. 2, imagine the screw c, clamped by B, and the screws b, b, so it (c) is perfectly firm and steady. Next, take a piece of heavy plate glass and roughen one side by grinding with No. 1, emery and a small piece of plate glass. The larger piece should be about five or six square inches and the smaller one, any fragment of broken plate glass which will afford two or three square inches of surface to grind the larger one with. The emery grinding is conducted with water and continued until the entire surface of the large piece is roughened. The grinding should be done evenly so as to preserve the surface of the larger

plate perfectly flat, though roughened. Next, apply a little watch oil to the roughened surface of the larger plate, and put on some oil stone dust. Now take your triangle and turn the screw head *e* downward on the glass plate, and commence grinding it with the oil stone dust and oil. The grinding is best done with a sort of rotary motion, changing the direction every few seconds. When starting to grind, the screws *a, a*, should be set so as to be at the same height as the screw head *e*. After giving the triangle a few strokes, turn it over and see if the grinding is going to be flat and full across the fan of the head. If not, and the grinding only commences on one side as indicated at the point *f*, Fig. 3, turn the screws so the head commences flat across the entire screw-head. It is well to know that the harder a screw-head is left the brighter will be the polish, consequently it is well to leave screw-heads as hard as is safe to clamp with the jaw *B*, and not break; leaving the toughening temper to be obtained when blued. After the head is ground flat, it is to be washed and cleaned with bread crumb as has been described. Now comes the polishing. To do this nicely needs a tin lap made by casting block tin in a suitable mold and then having the sides planed flat in a metal planer. Almost any machinist can do it for you. A tin lap should be about 3x4 inches, and 1/2 an inch thick. Another efficient polishing lap can be made from very thick sheet zinc. Such zinc can be got of any size, and almost perfectly flat from electric supply houses. Patrick & Carter, 114 S. Second Street, Philadelphia, will supply one of any size. This zinc comes very near flat, and by testing with ground glass it can readily be scraped flat. In polishing with a tin or zinc lap, alcohol and diamondine is used. It is well to make slight notches in *A, B*, so that a piece like a screw will be held more steadily. By having a screw hole at *g*, Fig. 1, tapped out to the same size as any flat chuck for your lathe, an irregular shaped piece can be polished. At Fig. 4 is shown an edge view of a flat lathe wax chuck, and at Fig. 5 is shown at *i* a spring to grind and polish, cement this with the ordinary lathe cement to *E*, as shown at *i*, Fig. 4. Next run the screw *h*, Fig. 4, into *A*, at *g*, and set the screws *a, a*, to bring *i* flat and go on to grinding and polish the same as the screw-head. A ratchet or any flat piece of steel can be cemented to *E*, ground and polished in the same way.

BAD FOR WATCHES.

Regulation by the ordinary chronometer useless—A fact worth knowing.

"Put that watch in your pocket and come away from that window," said a policeman to a reporter for the *Mail and Express* the other night. "Do you want to spoil your timepiece?"

"Certainly not. I am merely regulating it by this chronometer."

"Chro—nothing. Stick to those chronometers and you'll ruin watches, clocks and everything else that marks time. I'd rather trust a good watch costing from \$10 to \$20 than one of those chronometers any day. I've sailed the sea, my boy, and I know what I'm talking about."

"That's all right," said the reporter, "but I don't."

"I mean to say," returned the officer,



48 and 50 Maiden Lane, 33 and 35 Liberty St., New York.

Importers, Exporters, Jobbers or Controlling Agents in all lines of goods that appertain to the Legitimate Jewelry Trade.

21 Different Departments. 21

Requiring and Occupying Larger Salesrooms than any other Wholesale Jewelry House in the World.

Our Illustrated Catalogue—Largest and most complete published. Sent to the trade FREE. Sole Agents for Improved Terry Clocks.



Headquarters for Musical Boxes, Jacot & Son, 37 Maiden Lane, New York. All our Music Boxes are provided with Jacot's Patent Safety Check.

Send business card for Illustrated Catalogue. Send 25 cents for our book, "How to repair Musical Boxes." Second edition. It should be in the hands of every watchmaker.



THE "LITTLE GIANT" RING BENDER Patented Sept. 5, 1882.

W. W. Oliver, Manufacturer of JEWELERS' MACHINERY, Tools and Supplies. Complete outfits for the working jeweler a Specialty. Office and Factory 430 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y. New Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.

TRENTON WATCH.

Something New.

To the Trade.

To supply the demand for a good cheap watch, we have made

"THE TRENTON."

It is an accurate time keeper, a straight-line lever escapement, with second hand; jeweled; 18-size; stem-wind and stem set. Quick train. We confidently claim that it is the best watch for the money yet produced. We invite inspection, and put the watch upon its merits. We sell them in Diamond Silver Case; Snap-Back and Bezel; also a Gold Filled, 14-k with Hinges and Cap; Engine Turned and Warranted. These Watches are for sale direct from the Factory, and will be sold to the legitimate jewelry trade only.



For Prices and Discounts, Address

TRENTON WATCH COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J.

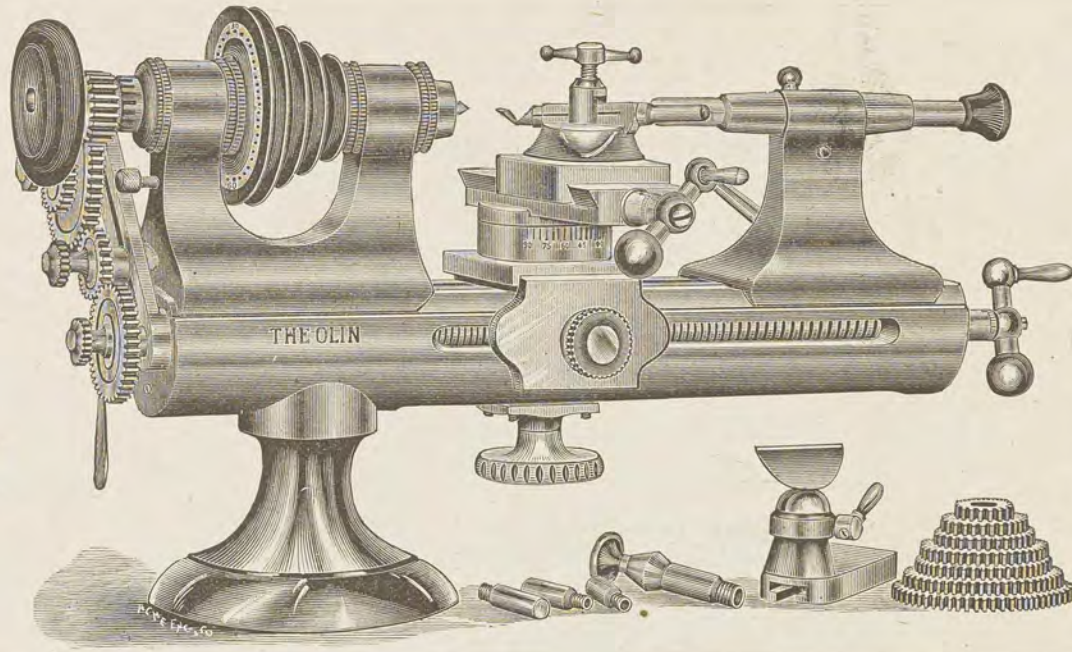
"that more good watches are ruined in a year just by the practice of continually changing them to conform to the time indicated by these supposed infallible chronometers than use would impair in ten years. Steamships, you know, are coming from the stocks nowadays very rapidly. For every one built a number of old sailing vessels go out of commission. A captain is superseded and relegated to private life. In this way there is an accumulation of ship's chronometers.

"The captains of the sailing vessels crowded out by steamships dispose of their chronometers to jobbers and dealers in these things, who carry on quite a trade in second-hand articles. Then they are repaired, rated or doctored up, polished and brightened, and maybe a new balance spring is added. When done they are foisted off upon some retail dealer in watches and jewelry, who is anxious to give his customers a standard by which to regulate their timepieces. Just as they have misled old salts, so they now deceive all who trust them. They vary not ten or twenty seconds, but three, four and five minutes. It is a question of time only when ship's chronometers will go out of use altogether. The average watch of the present day runs better than the average chronometer. They are more perfect in some respects and are really more to be relied upon. That is why I advise you when next you look at a chronometer and are tempted to reset your watch by it—don't."—Philadelphia News.

WEDDING RINGS.

In speaking of wedding rings, we fear that these important symbols have not always been manufactured from the precious metal gold. We are told that in lieu of a ring the church key has often been used; and Walpole tells of an incident where a curtain ring was employed. The Duke of Hamilton fell so violently in love with the younger of the celebrated Misses Gunning, at a party in Lord Chesterfield's house, that two days after he sent for a parson to perform the marriage ceremony; but as the Duke had neither license nor ring, the clergyman refused to act. Nothing daunted, Hamilton declared "he would send for the Archbishop." At last they were married with a ring of the bed-curtain, at half-past twelve at night, at Mayfair chapel. Forgetful bridegrooms have been reduced to greater straits than this even; in one instance a leather ring had, on the spur of the moment, to be cut of a piece of kid from the bride's glove. A tragic story of a forgotten wedding ring is told in the "Lives of the Lindsays." When he should have been at church, Colin Lindsay, the young Earl of Balcarres, was quietly eating his breakfast in nightgown and slippers; when reminded that Mauritia of Nassau was waiting for him at the altar, he hurried to church, but forgot the ring; a friend present gave him one which he without looking at, placed on the bride's finger. After the ceremony was over, the Countess glanced at her hand and beheld a grinning Death's head on her ring. She fainted away, and the omen made such an impression on her that, on recovering, she declared that she was destined to die within a year; a presentiment that probably brought about its own fulfillment, for in a few months the careless Colin was a widower.—Domestic Monthly.

THE OHIO LATHE



It's a Dandy.

None Better.

If in need of a Lathe, see it before you buy. Manufactured by the

Ohio Watch Tool Co.,
Piqua, Ohio.

Makers of the cheapest, the best and most completes for watchmaker's use on earth.

Order of your Wholesale Dealer.

Cuts and Prices furnished on application.

PROTECTION.

We are agents for the sale of all goods manufactured by the

American Waltham Watch Co.

Who guarantee prices to the legitimate trade.

Rebate is paid in full to all Jewelers in event of any and all reductions of prices.

The Waltham Crescent Street and Appleton, Tracy & Co. movements are unequalled as railroad timepieces.

Nearly 4,000,000 Waltham Watches now in use.

We Solicit your Patronage.

D.F. Conover & Co.

Chestnut and Seventh Sts.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DAVID F. CONOVER.

B. FRANK WILLIAMS.



Crescent Street Nickel.



Appleton, Tracy & Co. Nickel.



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No. 35. Nickel.



No. 25. Nickel.



Appleton, Tracy & Co Gilded.



P. S. Bartlett. Gilded.



Wm. Ellery. Gilded.



Sterling. Gilded.



Broadway. Gilded.

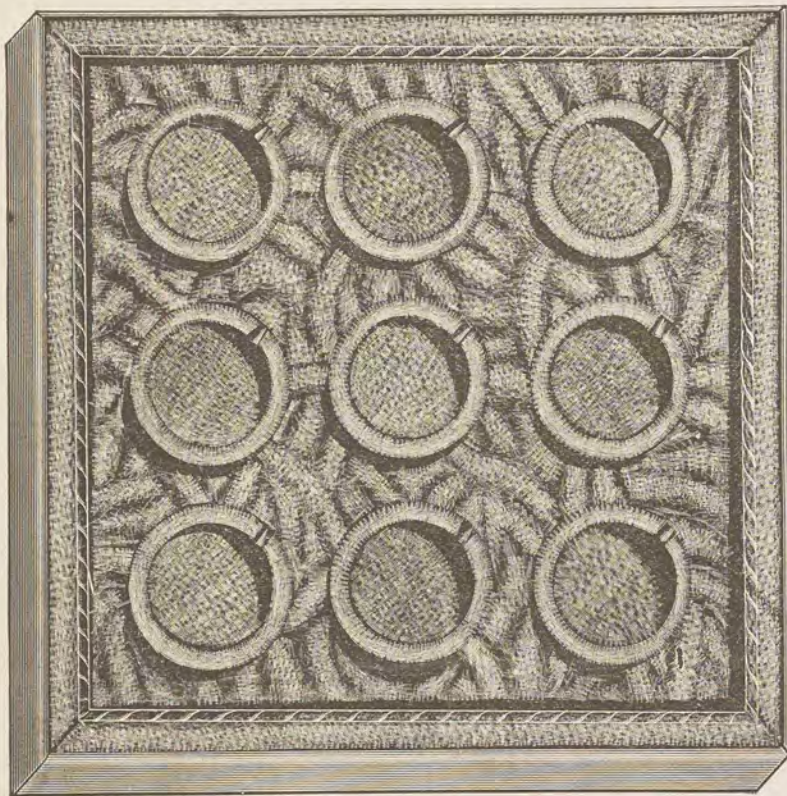
WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

DETROIT PLUSH TRAY AND BOX COMPANY.

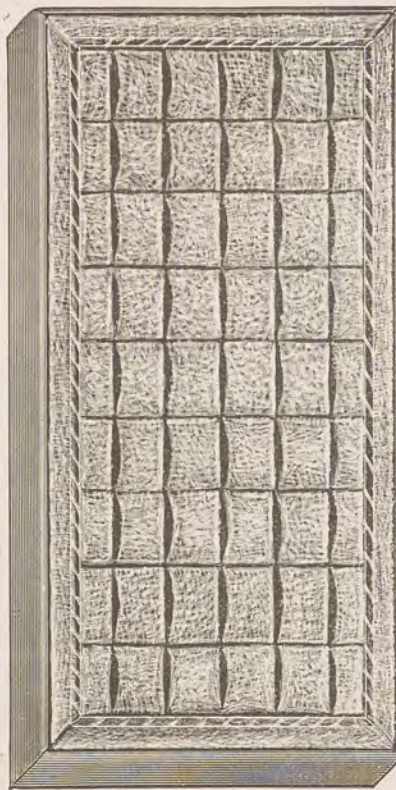
BURT & HURLBUT, Proprietors,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

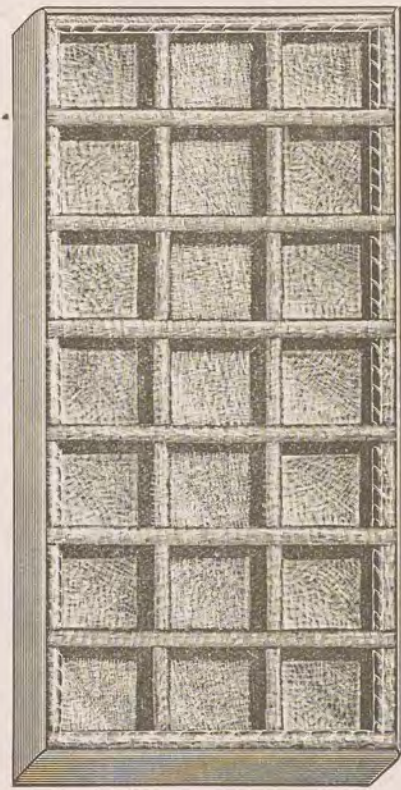
ASK THE JOBBERS TO SEE THEM.



No. 130. Watch Tray, 11 1/4 x 11 1/4—\$2.75.



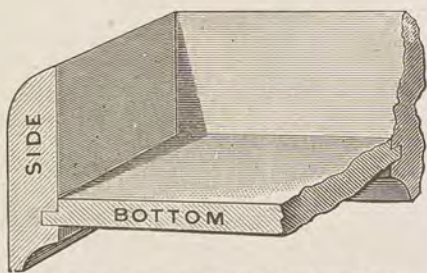
No. 121. Ring Tray, 5 1/2 x 11 1/4—\$1.75.



No. 151. Locket Tray, 5 1/2 x 11 1/4—\$1.75.

NOTICE.

Highly polished
Cherry
Mahogany
finished stack
Trays.



This cut represents a section of our new Tray.

Silk Ruby
Plush Lined
Mahogany finished
border with
inlaid Silk Cord.

HAVING enlarged our factory, and added new machinery and greatly increased our production, we are prepared to fill all orders for both regular and special odd size Trays and boxes promptly. Our Trays are all made of cherry, mahogany-finished, dove-tailed corners, [recess bottom] ruby, silk plush-lined mahogany-finished border, with silk cord inlaid in the wood, and highly-polished. All Trays are stack Trays.

Our silk plush boxes are made in the best possible manner, covered with fine silk plush, lined with fine satin of beautiful corresponding shade. We make all kinds of plush boxes, and at prices that will sell them. Will forward list on application. Our new catalogue will be out September first. We also make Trays of all foreign and domestic woods to special order. Antique Oak, Redwood, Rosewood, Ebony, Maple, etc. If you want fine handsome Trays at the right price, send us your order, and mention this paper.

DETROIT PLUSH TRAY AND BOX CO.,

BURT & HURLBUT, Proprietors,

DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

120	Ring Tray,	99	Rings,	- - - - -	11 1/4 x 11 1/4	\$2 75
120 B	" "	Band	"	- - - - -	11 1/4 x 11 1/4	3 25
121	" "	45	"	- - - - -	5 1/2 x 11 1/4	1 75
121 B	" "	Band	"	- - - - -	5 1/2 x 11 1/4	2 00
122	" "	63	"	- - - - -	7 1/8 x 11 1/4	2 25
122 B	" "	Band	"	- - - - -	7 1/8 x 11 1/4	2 63
123	" "	135	"	- - - - -	15 1/8 x 11 1/4	3 50
123	" "	Band	"	- - - - -	15 1/8 x 11 1/4	4 13
124	" "	Fancy all Plush,	35 Rings,	- - - - -	8 1/2 x 11 1/4	2 75
130	Watch Tray,	Gents, 9 Holes,	- - - - -	- - - - -	11 1/4 x 11 1/4	2 75
131	" "	Ladies, 12 "	- - - - -	- - - - -	11 1/4 x 11 1/4	2 75
132	" "	Gents, 12 "	- - - - -	- - - - -	15 1/8 x 11 1/4	3 50
133	" "	Ladies, 15 "	- - - - -	- - - - -	15 1/8 x 11 1/4	3 50
140	Bracelet Trays	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	11 1/4 x 11 1/4	3 25
141	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	15 1/8 x 11 1/4	4 50
150	Locket "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	11 1/4 x 11 1/4	2 50
151	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5 1/2 x 11 1/4	1 75
152	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	7 1/8 x 11 1/4	2 25
153	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	15 1/8 x 11 1/4	3 25
160	Charm "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	11 1/4 x 11 1/4	2 50
161	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5 1/2 x 11 1/4	1 75
162	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	7 1/8 x 11 1/4	2 25
163	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	15 1/8 x 11 1/4	3 25
170	Chain "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	11 1/4 x 11 1/4	2 50
171	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	15 1/8 x 11 1/4	3 25
172	" "	Guard	- - - - -	- - - - -	11 1/4 x 23 1/2	4 50
173	" "	"	- - - - -	- - - - -	5 1/2 x 23 1/2	3 25
180	Thimble "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	11 1/4 x 11 1/4	2 75
181	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5 1/2 x 11 1/4	1 75
182	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	7 1/8 x 11 1/4	2 25
183	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	15 1/8 x 11 1/4	3 50
190	Plain "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	11 1/4 x 11 1/4	1 50
191	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	5 1/2 x 11 1/4	1 00
192	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	7 1/8 x 11 1/4	1 25
193	" "	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	15 1/8 x 11 1/4	1 75

Any size Trays made to order. Cost 10 to 20 per cent extra.
Terms—30 days.—Net; 5 per cent. of it paid in 10 days.

THE CONTUMACIOUS SUBJECT.

Upon his throne the mighty King—
His gallant courtiers kneeling round—
Impatient, tapped his signet ring
And said some new diverting thing,
For his amusement must be found.

Then spoke an old and trusty knight:
"May I my King's indulgence crave,
To bring within the royal sight
A subject who denies the right
Of any King to call him slave?"

"How now?" the angry monarch said,
"Who dares deny our utmost power?
Go, fetch him here, alive or dead;
The fool shall bow or lose his head
Within the passing of the hour."

The knight retired with solemn stride.
Then came a page, all sleek and trim,
To say the Queen would sit beside
Her lord and see this traitor tried
If he, the King, indulged the whim.

The Queen came in and took her place;
The baby boy upon her breast,
Unheedful of the treason case,
Looked bravely on the monarch's face
And snatched away his jeweled crest.

He crushed the King's symbolic rose,
Upset the scepter with a crash;
He even tweaked the monarch's nose
And kicked him with his tiny toes,
The while he pulled his fierce mustache.

All others at the King's behest
Their serfdom hastened to declare;
The babe alone, with freedom blest,
Defied the King who ruled the rest—
Most helpless he, the bravest there.
—Willis B. Hawkins, in *Chicago News*.

NYE MEETS A CITIZEN.

He Draws from Him a Sad Story of Modern Journalism. The Difficulty of Securing a Correction in a Big Daily Newspaper—Two Days Spent in a Fruitless Effort to Head Off a Mis-statement—A Pointer for People Who Call on the Editor When He is Busy.



ON BOARD a day coach of the great trunk line running from the Battery via Sixth avenue to Harlem I fell in the other day with a highly cultivated old gentleman who now resides in Brooklyn. Together we enjoyed the delightful stretch of dark-red scenery and advertisements which greets the enraptured eye along this great scenic route. Together we inhaled the thousand odors of hot, sour alleys and damp cellars, and together we looked into the second-story rooms where poverty lay panting in the awful heat that had accumulated all day and now shut down with the night like a stifling garment.

He said something and then I said something, and before long we were conversing with each other. A great many conversations have no doubt originated in this way. Incidentally we got to talking about the press and what a great influence it wielded, and so-forth, and then he said that if I would never mention his name he would tell me of an incident that occurred some years ago when he first came to New York. He said:

"I generally aim to let the papers alone if they'll let me alone, but when I first came here a friend of mine brought me a slip that he had cut out of a prominent morning paper in which my name was used in a way that made me mad. While there was no gross misstatement of facts, my name was handled in a way I despise, and so I went right down to the office of the paper. Before I went I told my wife about the piece and that I was going down to see about it. She saw that I was excited and she became alarmed. She hung on to me quite a while and said she wished I wouldn't go. We had always got on so well, and since we had been married I had never killed anybody, and she wished I would take her advice and not go, but I was thoroughly indignant and mad. So I went down, and at the counter I asked to see the editor.

"The young man at the window where I went was counting the words in a 'Want' advertisement, and it was a long time before I could get his eye. Then he said in a brief, cold way that the editorial rooms were on the fifth floor. I did not like his way, and I would have been glad to lick him if I could have got over into his cage, but I couldn't. Then I went to the elevator. I was going to get in, but the elevator boy, who weighed about nineteen pounds, put his hand against my person and gently pushed me out.

"You can't go upstairs without stating your name and your business and who you want to see. Here is a card that you can fill out."

"I knew my own name of course and could put that on the card; also my business, but I didn't know the name of a blamed man on the paper. All I could do was to state that I wanted to see 'the editor.' That was kind of a general statement, but I thought it would be all right. Meantime the elevator had made several trips and I could feel my collar getting soft. I was still mad, but I

**We are the only Manufacturers of
Diamanta Spectacles and Eye-Glasses**

In Gold, Silver, Steel, Arundal, Royal Alloy, Nickel, Nickel-plated, Zylonite, Rubber, etc.

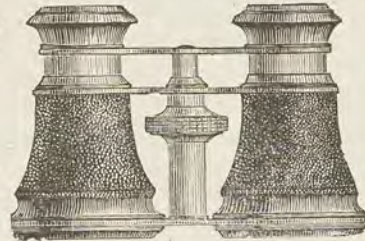


We have
now on hand an immense
stock of

Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses

of all kinds, and are prepared to fill your orders the same day as received.

"We have just received our Fall Importation of Opera and Field Glasses, to which we call your special attention. Samples sent on selection. No goods consigned.



M. Zineman & Bro.

130 S. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

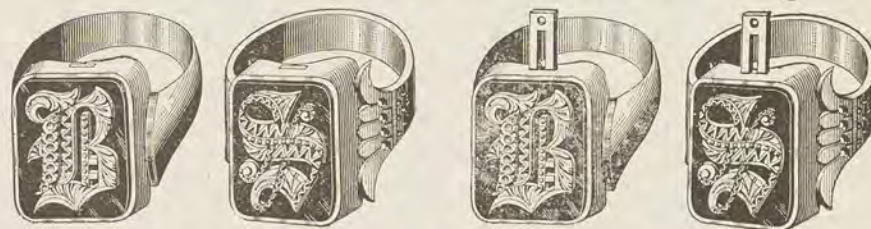
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ESTABLISHED 1847.

J. T. Scott.

The Latest.

Ask for the **SUCCESS** Initial Ring.



Complete Ring.

Part of Prong Exposed.



Ring without Initial.



Initials (Front View.)

Initials (Back View.)

Prong.

We are placing upon the market the most simple changeable Initial Ring ever offered to the trade. Send for sample and ask our travelers for them. Patented and made by

J. T. Scott & Co.,

No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York.

Jobbers in all kinds of

American Watches.

Importers of **SWISS WATCHES**, including a full line of Chatelaine Watches in Gold, Silver and Nickel.

Also a full line of

Diamond Goods,

Comprising Loose Stones and Mounted in Ear-Drops, Lace-Pins, Scarf-Pins, Collar-Buttons, Fancy and Solitaire Rings.

Sole Agents for Chas. F. Tissot & Son's Fine movements, fitting the 6 and 16 Size Elgin Cases; also for Nickel Open-case Roskopf and Triumph-Roskopf Watches.

Largest and most complete stock ever offered.

Would call special attention to our full and complete line of Chronograph Watches.

Our Jobbing Department is under our Personal Supervision.

The Julius King Optical Co. have their New York Office in our Store.

had to control myself, so I asked the elevator boy if he would mind taking that up to the editor, and I gave him the card.

"He said I would have to be more explicit. If I wanted the city editor, or the marine editor, or the literary editor, or the polo editor, or the birth and death editor, or the



HE SEES THE ELEVATOR FIEND.

scrapping editor, I would find them in, but the managing editor and the telegraph editor and the night editor the mirth editor and the bathing editor were all out.

"I did not know who I ought to see, but I got desperate and sent up my card to the scrapping editor. It was a wild thing to do, but I did it, for I thought I could see him, and if I did not feel like fighting him I could postpone it the way other pugilists did.

"I had to wait quite awhile before I could see the fighting editor, for he was busy with some other men who, I presume, had dropped in to lick him early, so as to be home for lunch.

"Finally I went in and found a small, good-natured man that I could have handled without any trouble, but when I stated my business he stated that it was not in his line at all, but that I ought to go to the city editor. By that time the city editor had gone to lunch. I waited for him till I got so hungry myself that I thought I would fall apart.

"When he came he had about nineteen men to talk to all at once for an hour or so; then he let me in and I told him what the trouble was. He didn't remember any such story in the paper as I spoke about, but would find out about it and see what reporter handed it in. Meantime he would advise me to write out a statement of my side of the case and leave it there. He would investigate the matter when the reporters got in in the evening.

"I went to a long table and wrote most all the afternoon on a piece which was not so scathing when I got through with it as I thought it was going to be, so I tore it up. Then I wrote another one. It was quite bitter, but not so bitter as I wished it had been. It had tame places in it where it seemed to all flatten out and fail to get there. I never suffered mentally so much in my life and now and then when I wiped my brow on the tail of my linen coat I could see that the city editor seemed to enjoy it. By dusk I had completed an article that was carefully written, and yet I did not expect that it would be copied very much. It was inclined to be ornate in its style, and still there were words in it like 'egregious,' for instance, that I didn't feel sure I had spelled right. It was now night, and I went home, leaving my article for the morning paper and feeling proud that I was getting mixed up with literature.

"My wife was anxious to find out if I had anybody's gore on my hands before I went in to dinner, but I convinced her that my heart was still pure and guileless, but that I had written a piece for the paper that would stir up the town in the morning.

"That night I didn't sleep much, and in the morning I got up early and waited around the corner for a paper. I looked it through hurriedly, but didn't find my piece. Most every thing else was there but that, however. I was crowded out! Probably the mush-and-milk-sociable editor had a piece that he wanted to run in in place of it, and owing to his influence he had succeeded. I was greatly irritated. I had lost one day from my business, but I decided to go down to the office again and see what the matter was.

"This time I got to the city editor at once, but it was another man. The city editor I had seen the day before had gone to Coney Island, so I had to go through the same thing all over again. He thought I had better write a statement that would show my side of the case, and then he would ask the reporters who it was that had handed in the story and we would have it rectified some way.

"He was a very pleasant man, but I told him I had spent the day before writing a red-hot rebuke which had not been printed, and I could not give my whole time to 'journalism.' I told him that I was in the ice-cream business and that I had been attacked by the paper and wanted to be set right, but I couldn't come down there every day and take the blunt of editing that paper, especially when the stuff didn't get printed.

"But he said if I would write another statement he would promise that it should not be overlooked, and said that as I was

cooler now I would no doubt write a better



PREPARING HIS LITTLE ESSAY.

piece. So I was fool enough to write another flapdoodle card for the paper. It took me till 12:30, and as near as I can remember simply proved over my own signature that I was an ice-cream man who aspired to be a large straw-colored jackass. When I took it in to the city editor he asked me if I had the slip cut from the paper to which I had referred. I produced it. He looked it over a moment, and then he said:

"I am sorry that you have been here for two days and sprained your Thinker over this matter, and absorbed your time preparing an exhaustive article for our paper in your defense, for this slip is cut out of some other paper. I don't know what paper it is, but we haven't got any such type as that in our office."

"He then stated that he would not detain me any longer, and I don't believe he could if he had wanted to. I went down the stairs rather than meet the elevator boy again, and soon found myself on the street. I bought my wife a new dress on the way home, and told her I had thought better of my assassination scheme on her account."

"That was ten years ago," said the old man, as he rose to go, "and, although I have not always done right, I can truly say that the gore of no newspaper man is on my hands." **BILL NYE.**

Every Thing Booms.

"Gimme bre'kfas' an' I'll split yer ten sticks o' wood," said a tramp to a Sioux Falls lady as she came to the back door.

"No, sir; I won't do it unless you split twenty sticks."

"But yer uster gimme bre'kfas' for ten sticks."

"Can't help it; breakfasts have had a boom since you were here last. You split twenty or move on, else I'll untie the dog and come out with a kettle of hot water and scream for the police!"—*Dakota Bell*

IN MORMONDOM.

The Domestic Side—Feeble Imitation of New England "Help"—A Glance at Some Aspects of Social Life in Mormonism.

[Special Correspondence.]



Provo City, Utah.—**EAR** me," said Mrs. Benson, my Gentile neighbor, "What a dreadful time I have with servant girls here. It seems impossible to get one that knows any thing at all. I am trying a new one again—one of seven sisters, her mother, as of course she says, is the first wife, for you know they always make a point of this, even those living in polygamy will never own to being a child of the second wife. I could hardly believe my ears when the first thing my new girl did was to call me by my first name, 'Emma.' I couldn't, or at any rate I did not say any thing at the time, as she seemed so innocent or ignorant, and thought I would wait a few days, until she learned my ways, and became more familiar with the house-work."

"She asked me the other day, if I wasn't going to celebrate the 24th of July."

"No," I answered, "why should I celebrate the 24th of July?"

"Why, don't every body in the world have a big time that day?"

"I don't believe they ever heard of it, Regina," I answered. "Why do you celebrate it?"

"I don't know. Just to have some fun, I guess," she said.

"The poor thing didn't even know that. Of course, I heard that it was on the 24th of July, the first caravan of emigrants entered this land of Zion, and that night all the wagons, hundreds of them, were formed into a big corral, not far from Salt Lake, and all the young girls were put on one side to be selected, and sealed to the men, one man taking as many as he chose at a time. After the ceremony, there was a dance on the desert, and a general jollification, which has been kept up ever since, on that day, by the Latter Day Saints."

"But," went on Mrs. Benson, "I have taken quite an interest in Regina and shall try to teach her something, poor thing

The Waterbury Watch

Is now sold **ONLY** to the Jewelry trade.

It will not hereafter be offered for sale or given away by any person or establishment as a prize or a premium or a gift of any sort as an inducement to buy other goods.

Retail jewelers throughout the country will find it largely to their advantage to keep the "WATERBURY" in stock, for it is popular and is a good seller. It can be relied upon as accurate, and is the best cheap watch ever made.

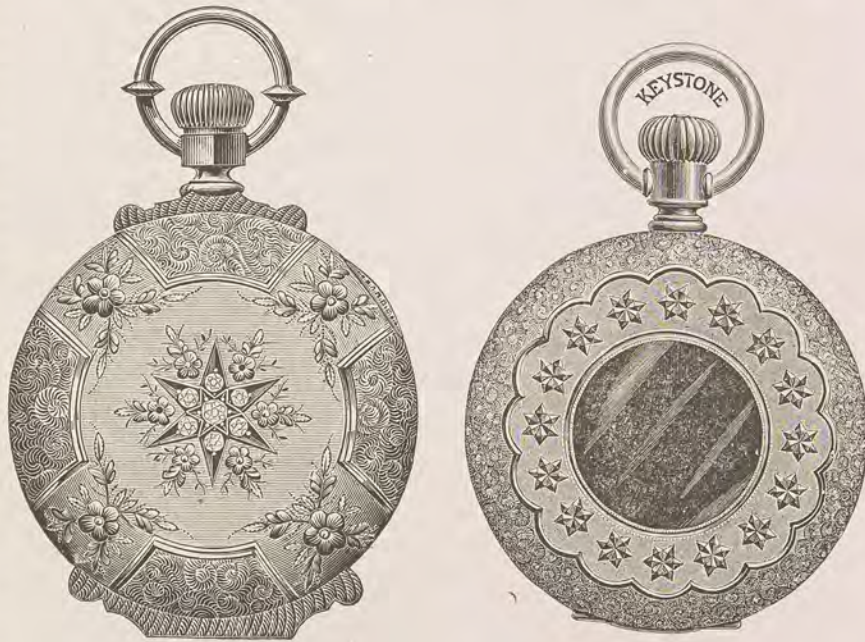
The Waterbury Watch Co.,

GEORGE MERRITT, General Agent.

52 Maiden Lane, - - - New York.

Stern & Stern,

No. 6 Maiden Lane, New York.



American Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

Diamond, Ornamented and Raised Gold Cases
a Specialty.

We offer to the trade all the advantages that capital, skill and experience can command.

though she is such a gad-about as is natural with all the Mormon girls; when night comes they want to be in the streets. I am afraid that just as she learns a little, and gets a few dollars, enough for ribbons and gew-gaws, she wont care to work any more."

"I don't know about that," said Mrs. Boggs, an old timer, who had just come in to consult Mrs. Benson about some domestic matter. "The Mormon girls prefer to work for the Gentiles when they are allowed, because they are sure of their whole pay, but when you have been here as long as I have you will get over being surprised at any thing, for the girls here don't consider themselves servants. No, indeed, and they always want to sit down to the table when you do. Many here have to put up with this, too, or be without help. I have a model girl now, but I am sure she was even more ignorant than yours, when I got her, and so dumb, I never saw any thing like it, how she did try my patience. The first morning she put on her best dress, a new pink calico, trimmed with coarse cotton lace, just like the old-fashioned pillow-case lace, and was decked out in a long, brassy-looking chain, and a bow of wide purple ribbon at her neck."

"After breakfast I gave her some instructions and told her what to do the next morning; that she must build a fire early, as Mr. Boggs had to leave early. When I came down stairs in the morning I found the girl still in bed."

"Why, Tilda, are you ill?" I asked. She opened her blue eyes wide."

"No, only I just felt I hadn't orter get up, being as you is the oldest."

"There is one thing," said Mrs. Benson, "Regina says she doesn't want store pay if I can pay her cash every week."

"Now Mr. Benson has to take scrip at full value, and when he wants to cash it, it is at a discount of ten per cent. I think it is dreadful. They still keep up that old idea of scrip money. It takes one back more than twenty years ago during the war. These people are just where they were then in regard to real money."

"Oh, nearly all the Mormons get store pay, said Mrs. Boggs. "The poor girls that work in the mills have a deduction of ten per cent. taken off their scrip before they are paid off. This is for a titling or a donation to the Mormon Church. Now, I can't stay a moment longer," added Mrs. Boggs, with a look of dismay, "I must hurry home and make this solution of soda as soon as possible. Mr. Boggs wants to give the trees a good washing this morning. I believe the worms are going to be as bad this year as they were last, and three years ago they killed every bit of fruit, and left the trees perfectly bare, without a leaf, or scarcely bark. The tourists said they looked as if they had been struck by lightning. You couldn't go any where outside without bringing some worms home on your clothes. Without exaggeration, Mr. Boggs gathered a bushel basket full from our grounds, and took them out into the street and burnt them."

"Well, just think," she added, "I have been talking here nearly an hour; and Mr. Boggs there waiting for this soda, just to give them a dose of it. Good bye," and away went Mrs. Boggs with the soda.

M. R. ABBOTT.

"SIGNING UP" THE MAIL.

How the Department Officials at Washington Write Their Names Many Hundred Times Daily—Millions Spent for Signing Names.

[Special Washington Correspondence.]

The United States spends a good many millions of dollars every year and hires thousands of men simply to sign their names. Every afternoon in the departments here in Washington, beginning about three o'clock, every chief of division, every bureau chief, all the assistant secretaries and the members of the Cabinet begin diligently to write their names hundreds of times. Every clerk who draws up a statement, writes a decision or copies a document must "initial" the paper. His superior next in authority also "initials" it, and the division chief and all the successive officials above him either write their initials or sign their name in full upon the document. This is done in order to fix responsibility, so that wherever an error occurs, or wherever a reference is desired to any paper in any case it may be had at once by means of these initials and signatures. It is a dreary thing to sit down and write one's name, or one's initials, for an hour, and yet there are men in the departments who have done this every day of the official year for fifteen or twenty years.

Major Lockwood, late chief clerk of the Interior Department, amused himself once by calculating how many times he had signed his initials during his official life. He was chief clerk of the Interior Department under three administrations, and signed his initials during that time 1,652,981. Major Lockwood could write his initials 193 times a minute.

A good story is told of Robert McClellan, of Pennsylvania, who was appointed Secre-

tary of the Interior by Pierce. The first day he settled down in his seat, his private secretary came into him with the day's mail to sign up. He said: "What on earth do you want me to do with this?"

"Why, it's the day's mail to sign up."
 "Have I got to sign all those papers?"
 "Yes."
 "Every day in the week; in the year?"
 "Yes."

"Well, I won't do it. I'll resign first."
 The mail lay that day unsigned. The next day it was not signed. McClellan paid very little attention to it. The third day several inquiries came in for documents which were expected to be made public by the Secretary of the Interior. McClellan began to make inquiries about them of his subordinates, when his private secretary said:

"Why, Mr. Secretary, some of those papers are in the day's mail here to be signed!"

McClellan opened his eyes wide, and said:

"Why, is that what you call the mail!"

"Yes," replied his private secretary.

Without a word the new Secretary reached for his pen, and pulling the basket of papers up to him began to sign it up. It was midnight before he had finished the job. From that time on he signed his mail promptly when it came to him. It was not long, however, before he had a quiet chat with one of his advisers to see if it were not possible to have the day's mail signed up by a clerk for him, but when it was discovered that



SECRETARY FAIRCHILD "SIGNING UP."

this could not be done, he resigned himself to the inevitable, and, until Mr. Pierce's Administration came to a close, never allowed a day to pass without signing the day's work promptly.

It is a rather interesting sight to see an official signing up his day's work. The colored messenger of his room stands at his desk and passes each paper under his nose and pulls it away and blots it as fast as he can sign it. A good deal depends upon the colored man. If he is quick and machine-like in his movements very rapid work can be done. Some men sign their names so rapidly that it would be difficult for any one not acquainted with the signatures to tell what they were. Solicitor-General Jenks writes a most awkward signature, and writes it very rapidly; but every body knows what it is, because nobody but Jenks could make such a wriggle. Secretary Fairchild writes a very clean, neat signature. Secretary Lamar writes his signature very slowly, and it is, as is well known, not an easy one to make. Postmaster-General Vilas is very proud of his sign manual, and writes it always in the same elegant way.

Secretary Whitney is rather careless in his signature. Secretary Endicott does not sign his name very fast, but it is always plain and legible. Secretary Bayard has very little signing to do, and that is done in a bold, strong way. Commissioner Sparks, of the Land Office, has as many initials as Secretary Lamar, and is a fine penman. He takes great pride in writing his name very neatly, and takes plenty of time to do it. As he is machine-like in his methods of work, he is never behind with any thing, and he gets done his day's signing about as soon as any one, although he has a vast number of papers to sign. Benton J. Hull, Commissioner of Patents, writes a very neat signature, and writes it a great many times, of course, as it has to go on all patents issued each week. Commissioner Black signs many of his papers with a stamp. It is painful to any one to see him writing his name with a pen. He was shot all to pieces in the war, and writes apparently with great difficulty.

ALLEN ADAMS.

HORSE MEAT IN PARIS.

A City Where a Dead "Hoss" Is Not a "Dead Loss" by Any Means.

I was told says a writer in the *New York World*, that a dead horse was not by any means a dead loss in Paris, and I accepted this statement as the only reasonable explanation I could discover of the really destructive cruelty with which one constantly sees those poor animals treated. I was directed to shops where viande de cheval is frankly sold. I went to a restaurant where

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I was assured that the delicacy would infallibly be served up to me for beef-steak, and it was. But still I was unable to grasp the idea of the horse as an established fact in food—a coveted article of diet—until one night when I had ocular proof of the supplementary career of usefulness upon which this faithful servant of man only enters when he has toiled his last weary course over the slippery pavements of the capital of Europe.

We had been wandering away from the great thoroughfare. If you are in search of characteristic glances of Parisian life you will do well to keep away from the Bois, the great boulevards, and the Lights, where the tourist is sure to be with you, armed with his little red "Baedeker" and skipping briskly from point to point, sipping information from the catalogue and the guide-book.

We had turned off from the Rue du Temple into a street so narrow that we seemed to have dropped into a crack between the tall, grim, smoke-blackened old houses that loomed on either side. This "crack" was endowed with alleged sidewalks. They were



AN IMPROMPTU MEAT-MARKET.

about fifteen inches wide, and looked like an indefinitely protracted door-step. No mortal man but the thin man of a museum could possibly walk on them. We eschewed them and trotted contentedly through the middle of the street with the rest of the populace.

The small shops along the way were alight and so were the lamps, although overhead the tops of the high houses and the quaint, irregular roofs, with their picturesque chimney-pots, were still flushed with a sunset light the color of the pink anemones from Nice that were piled up on so many of the flower barrows along the boulevards.

We passed the vendors of marrons rotis, who appear to grow in the angles of walls, so surely do you find them established there, with their little smoking furnaces and bag of shining chestnuts. We glanced at the stall of the woman who stands all day frying potatoes to a warm, brown crispness. At the evening hour she has many customers, men, woman and children. We stopped to watch them, but directly perceived that a little further along the street quite a crowd had gathered, and we hastened to add ourselves to the multitude.

Reaching the edge of the motley throng, we climbed on a bench standing in front of a lavoir and looked over the heads of the people. After all, it was only a poor horse dropped dead in his tracks—no uncommon sight. I stepped down and turned to go, but Sketchem clutched my sleeve and cried, "Wait." I got back into position and looked. Several men were tugging at the beast; dragging him on to a large cart—a sort of animal ambulance. The wagon he lately had drawn, stood by with empty harness. Presently they had him in place, on his back, with his hoofs kicking at heaven.

Then a sturdy, red-cheeked, black-eyed fellow, picturesque in the lamp-light and the blaze of a torch fixed at the tail of the cart, appeared on the scene. A brown woolen cap was pushed far back on his head, the sleeves of his blue blouse were rolled to his shoulders. He jumped upon the gray carcass and stood grasping one of the stiffening legs. He smiled at the eager-looking crowd, and his white teeth shone in the torch-glare. I caught also the gleam of a long, bright knife in his hand. He fell into a sort of an address-over-Cæsar's-body attitude. "Is he going to deliver an oration on the virtues and vicissitudes of the defunct beast, or is he about to hold a clinic in the street?"

I turned with a smile and this question to Sketchem, who was too busy with pencil and paper to heed me, and I felt the smile withering on my lips as the meaning of this extraordinary spectacle dawned upon me.

I had seen enough. I slipped down and sat on the bench as the people pressed forward, literally clamoring to be served from this impromptu butcher's shop with various cuts of viande de cheval.

Undoubtedly the creature had died from the same ultimate cause as did Jenny Wren in the nursery rhyme, but what disorders or disasters had led to this fatal condition none of the eager purchasers of his still warm flesh seemed to feel in the least concerned about.

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